

African Development Bank Group

Research Summary

2010 Research

Summary



African Development Bank Group

Foreword



The year 2010 witnessed a fragile recovery from the global financial crisis. Africa as a region, recovered well from the financial crisis. However, risks remain due to concerns over the European debt crisis and the unimpressive performance of the US economy. Consequently, Chief Economist Complex (ECON) knowledge intervention during the year focused on analytical support to RMCs and Bank's Operations Complexes on policy dialogue on the risks from the perspective of Africa's economic recovery and long-term growth. In this regard, ECON contributed significantly to policy dialogue in RMCs through its analytical and policy support to the activities of Committee of Ten African Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors (The C-10). This support also helped to build and consolidate Africa's voice at key international forums such as the Korea-Africa Economic Cooperation (KOAPEC) and the G-20 meetings. Much of the analytical work was published under the Bank's knowledge products, including the Bank's 'Financial Crisis Policy Brief Series' (FCPB) and Africa Economic Briefs.

One noteworthy accomplishment of Development Research Department (EDRE) is the effective utilization of both internal and external networks in the production of research reports, as well as major knowledge forums. These networks have provided a veritable platform for expressing analytical and conceptual views, and encouraging technical and professional debates on emerging issues of relevance to Africa's development. I am pleased that some of the research papers were contributed by ESTA (Statistics Department) and ECON front office.

I note with satisfaction that the 2010 African Economic Conference (AEC), like the previous editions since inception in 2006 lived up to expectation as a critical platform for debate among policymakers, academics and development practitioners working on Africa. The 2010 conference organised by the Bank in partnership with DBSA, UNECA and UNDP focused on "Setting the Agenda for Africa's Economic Recovery and Long Term Growth", a very topical and timely theme.

In 2011 the department should strengthen its partnership with Operation Complexes and other institutions to ensure greater synergy for sustainable economic and social development of African countries. Moreover, the inclusive growth agenda will guide the department's work programme in the years to come.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Mthuli Ncube".

Prof. Mthuli Ncube
Chief Economist and Vice President
African Development Bank Group



Preface



In 2010, the knowledge activities of the Development Research Department (EDRE) were focused on strengthening knowledge generation, partnerships and dissemination. These activities included high quality research to generate a deeper understanding of the development challenges facing the continent; a strengthened network of economists through more frequent interaction and professional exchange (seminars, workshops); and enhancement of the quality of knowledge products. These research activities led to the publication of the Bank's knowledge products such as the 2010 African Economic Outlook (AEO), the 2010 African Development Report (ADR) and various 5 issues of volume 22 of the African Development Review (ADRev). It is important to note that the widely disseminated annual AEO has significantly contributed to positioning the Bank as a Knowledge Bank and leader in international development discourse. The same holds for ADR, with the 2010 edition focused on "Ports, Logistics and Trade in Africa".

Furthermore, the Bank's publications have also increased in depth and breath. For instance, in 2010, the number of ADRev issues increased from 3 to 5: four regular issues and one supplement on China-Africa economic relations. Similarly, the 2010 AEO covered 50 countries, up from 35 in year 2008. In the course of 2010, EDRE not only conducted Additionality and Development Outcome Assessment (ADOA) on fifty-five (55) private sector operations, 28 of which reached the Board of Directors, but also contributed to improving project design through rigorous economic analysis of the benefits for all stakeholders, with the aim of increasing the share of the benefits accruing to regional member countries. In addition, the Department was requested to participate in the prioritization of public sector and regional operations by issuing an early rating on the expected development outcomes.

The Bank's quick and effective response during the global financial crisis has helped consolidate its position as a knowledge Bank for the continent. It is a testimony of the Bank's effectiveness in this area that the February 2010 C-10 meeting in Cape Town entrusted the Bank to host the secretariat of the Committee, with assistance from the UNECA and AU. In 2010, the Bank provided analytical and secretarial support for C10 meetings held in Cape Town, Abidjan (May), and Washington (October). The Department also led the analytical work that contributed to C10's input into the G20, in collaboration with the UNECA and the AU.

As in the previous editions, the 2010 African Economic Conference (AEC) provided a platform for development economists and practitioners to draw on the latest innovative thinking both within and outside Africa in their deliberations, with the aim of giving the Bank a greater voice on development issues in Africa. The 2010 conference witnessed the joining of the UNDP as new partner and the sponsorship of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), a testimony of the success of the Conference worldwide. The Bank continues to build on the success of the AEC to strengthen its internal and external networking programs. Similarly, the seminar series led by EDRE have emerged as an effective platform for sharing knowledge outputs with Bank's Operation Complexes and policy makers in RMCs.

Léonce Ndikumana
Director
African Development Bank



Content

9	1	Introduction
12	2	Research Activities
12	2.1	Focus Area 1: Poverty Reduction and Equity
12	2.1.1	Growth, Poverty, and Inequality in Selected African Middle Income Countries
14	2.1.2	Poverty Analysis in the Democratic Republic of Congo
15	2.1.3	Migration, Remittances, and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa
16	2.1.4	International Country Comparison Project
17	2.1.5	Growth Diagnostics in West Africa
18	2.1.6	Poverty in Southern Sudan
18	2.1.7	The Making of the African Middle Class
19	2.1.8	Agricultural Growth in West Africa: Market and Policy Option
20	2.1.9	Fostering shared Growth: Urbanization, Inequalities and Poverty in Africa
21	2.1.10	African Development Bank's Experience in Fragile State
21	2.2	Focus Area 2: Enhancing the Competitiveness and Productivity of African Economies
22	2.2.1	Additionality and Development Outcome Assessment of the Bank's Private Sector Operations (ADOA)
23	2.2.2	The Social and Environmental Impact of Mining in Zambia
25	2.2.3	Africa vision 2050
26	2.2.4	Reforming Higher Education: Access, Equity, and Financing - in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tunisia
28	2.2.5	The 2010 Nigeria Investment Climate Assessment (ICA)
31	2.2.6	FDI and Growth in Africa: Resilience during the Crisis and Longer Term Impact
32	2.3	Focus Area 3: Improving the Quality of Institutions and Economic Management
32	2.3.1	Financing and Management of Power Systems in Africa
32	2.3.2	Mobile Banking in Africa: Taking the Bank to the People
36	3	Emerging Issues
36	3.1	Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A)
37	3.2	Towards Strong, Sustained, and Shared Growth in Africa
37	3.2.1	Policy Dialogue and Analytical Support to C-10 Activities
38	3.2.2	Study for the KOAFEC Ministerial Meeting in Seoul
39	3.3	China-Africa Research Initiative

40	4	Flagship Publications
40	4.1	African Economic Outlook
41	4.2	African Development Report
41	4.2.1	African Development Report 2010
42	4.2.2	African Development Report 2011 - Ongoing
43	4.3	African Development Review
44	4.4	African Competitiveness Report 2011
46	5	Other publications
46	5.1	Working Paper Series
46	5.2	Policy Briefs on the Financial Crisis
47	5.3	Development Research Briefs
47	5.4	Commodity and Market brief
47	5.4.1	Africa Economic & Financial Brief (Market Brief)
49	5.4.2	Africa Economic Briefs and Commodity Briefs
50	6	Knowledge dissemination and research networking
50	6.1	Partnership, Collaboration and Networking
51	6.2	African Economic Conference
52	6.3	Monthly Seminar Series
52	6.4	Proposal to Establish the Proposed Knowledge Management Trust Fund (KMTF)

Annexes

55	Annex 1	Staff of the Research Department in 2010
56	Annex 2	Table of Studies in 2010
57	Annex 3	EDRE Publications in 2010
58	Annex 4	Publications by EDRE staff in 2010
62	Annex 5	Conference and Workshop Presentation by EDRE Staff in 2010
64	Annex 6	Dissemination Missions Undertaken by EDRE in 2010
65	Annex 7	African Development Review – Author Guidelines
66	Annex 8	African Development Bank Working Paper Series – Author Guidelines
68	Annex 9	Monthly Knowledge Seminars

ACR	Africa Competitiveness Report
ADB	African Development Bank
ADOA	Additionality and Development Outcomes Assessment
ADR	African Development Report
AEC	African Economic Conference
AEO	African Economic Outlook
AfDB	African Development Bank
AUC	African Union Commission
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
CERDI	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International
CIRPEE	Centre interuniversitaire sur le risque, les politiques économiques et l'emploi
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DEG	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EADI	African Development Institute
ECON	Chief Economist Complex
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
EDGE	Enhanced Data Rates for GPRS Evolution
EDRE	Development Research Department
ERWP	Economic Research Working Papers
ESTA	Statistics Department
ESW	Economic and Sector Work
FCMG	Financial Crisis Management Group (AfDB)
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GD	Growth Diagnostics
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IZA	Institute for the Study of Labour
KMDS	Knowledge Management and Development Strategy
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
ORSA	Regional Department, South 1
OSAN	Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department
OWAS	Water and Sanitation Department
PBA	Performance Based Allocation
PBFC	Policy Briefs on the Financial Crisis
RMCs	Regional Member Countries
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
US	United States of America
WB	World Bank
WEF	World Economic Forum
WPS	Working Paper Series



1 Introduction

Background

This Research Summary 2010 presents a summary of the Department's activities during the year under review, and highlights key findings from ongoing studies and priority areas of research for the following year. The purpose of the Research Summary is to provide an avenue for clients, within and outside the Bank, to identify research products that are most pertinent and applicable to improving the quality of their work. The report also creates an opportunity for jointly identifying priority areas for future research collaboration, so as to ensure that Bank-led research is best suited to serving operational and policy needs.

Research and Operations Linkages

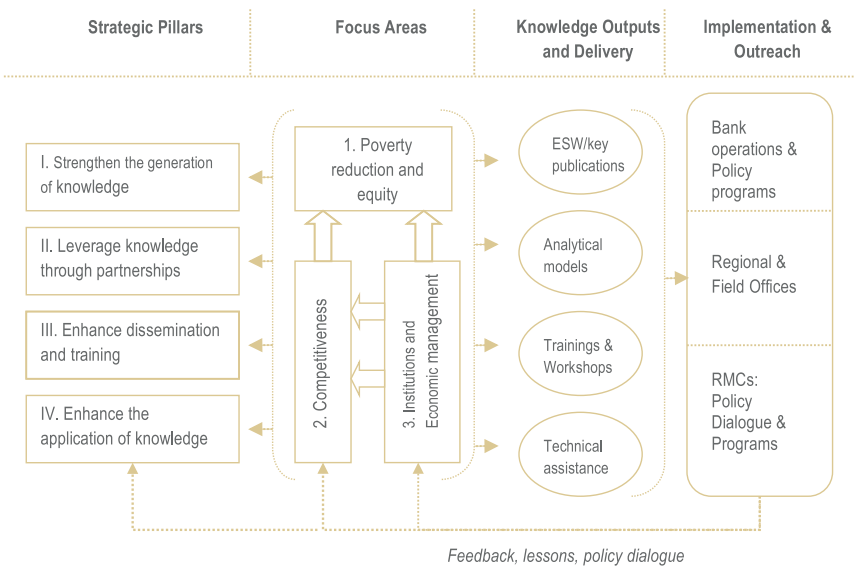
EDRE's research activities are designed to contribute to improving the Bank's operations and to enhance policymaking and development effectiveness in the RMCs. To effectively serve these functions and to support the four strategic pillars described earlier, the Bank deemed it appropriate to focus its research priorities in three interrelated areas in 2008–2012, namely: (i) Poverty reduction and equity; (ii) enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of African economies; and (iii) improving the quality of institutions and economic management. Corresponding to the Bank's mission, poverty reduction (Focus Area 1) remains the Bank's overarching focus for knowledge activities, while equity and shared growth are central to sustainable growth and development. The investment climate and competitiveness of RMCs (Focus Area 2) are improved by strengthening the quality of institutions and macroeconomic management (Focus Area 3).



As depicted in Figure 1, the current and future activities of research themes are conceptualized around strengthening the relationship between the ECON Complex and the Country and Sector Operations Complexes. EDRE’s analyses provide valuable inputs into operational processes and documents that form the framework for policy and for setting the Bank’s operational priorities. The documents include Country Strategy Papers and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, while the operational processes are related to economic and sector works, and portfolio activities.

The Bank’s flagship publications produced by EDRE in collaboration with other departments provide a vital medium for the dissemination of knowledge generated to the Operations Complexes.

Figure 1 Conceptualizing Linkages between Research and Operations

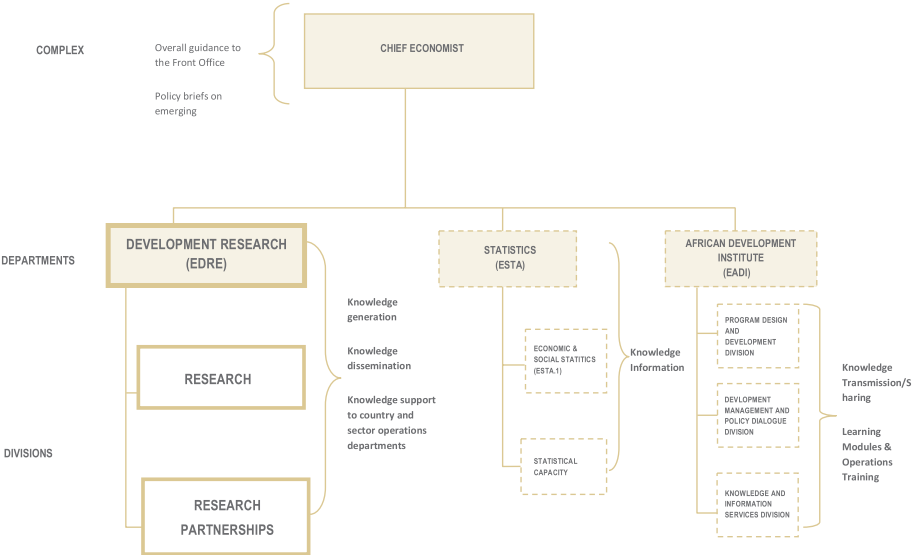


Structure of the Research Department

The Research Department, which is part of the Chief Economist Complex, consists of two divisions: The Research Division and the Research Partnership Division (Figure 2). In 2010, the Department enjoyed a staff complement of 46, including the Director, two Division Managers, two Lead Economists, three Chief Research Economists and seven Principal Research Economists. The others were four Senior Research Economists, four Research Economists (one on leave of absence), two Statistical Economist, three Technical Assistants (One left the Bank in October), six Young Professionals (two left the Bank in 2010), six STS as Research Assistants (two left the department in 2010), one Admin Assistant, one Team Assistant, two Secretaries, and two STS as Assistant Secretaries.

Research Summary is divided into six chapters. Chapter one gives an overview of EDRE’s research work and presents its focus areas of research and analytical activities during 2010. Chapter Two gives a detailed overview of the research activities and achievements under each of the research pillars, while Chapter three contains knowledge activities on emerging issues. Chapter four and five presents a synopsis of the Bank’s flagship and other publications. Finally, chapter six summarizes the EDRE’s collaboration and research networking and partnership activities.

Figure 2 The Chief Economist Complex (ECON)



2 Research Activities



2.1 Focus Area 1 Poverty Reduction and Equity

Poverty reduction and Equity is one of the key focal areas in ECON's 2008-2012 knowledge activities. As the deadline to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 is fast approaching, most African countries continue to face development challenges in terms of reducing poverty, income disparities and inequalities. EDRE research activities considered the nature and determinants of poverty and the links between government actions and poverty outcomes. Under the poverty reduction and equity focus area, EDRE, in collaboration with the Operations complexes, carried out research and studies highlighted below.

2.1.1 Growth, Poverty, and Inequality in Selected African Middle Income Countries

Task manager **Audrey Verdier-Chouchane**
 Project duration **September, 2008 to April 2010**

Background

With the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals, the recent years have witnessed an increasingly strong interest in the impact of economic growth on poverty. In the literature, although a search for general conclusions may seem natural at a macro level, it is increasingly

acknowledged that careful micro work is needed to deal adequately with poverty issues. The objective of the study is to conduct a micro-level analysis of inequality and poverty changes in some Middle-Income Countries. Using two household survey data separated by 5 and 10-year intervals, pro-poor growth analysis is conducted in Mauritius over the period 2001-2006, in South Africa over the period 1995-2005 and in Tunisia over the period 1990-2000.

Implementation

In collaboration with CIRPEE (Centre interuniversitaire sur le risque, les politiques économiques, et l'emploi, University of Laval, Canada) and with National Statistics Offices in Mauritius, South Africa and Tunisia, the study has been finalized in April 2010. In the study, the FGT (Foster, Greer and Thorbecke) class of poverty indices measures poverty incidence and intensity; growth incidence curves show the growth rates of income over different parts of the population, and Gini indices and Lorenz curves assess inequality. Growth-redistribution decompositions and indices of pro-poorness evaluate the recent effects of growth and inequality on poverty in the three middle-income countries.

Results

The results are suggestive of several ways through which growth can lead to poverty alleviation and greater inclusiveness. First, although poverty is still by and large more rural than urban, the evidence found in the report suggests that policy should increasingly be tilted by the fact that poverty is becoming more urban. That will mean inter alia that policy will want to alleviate the effect of migration and rural/urban demographic pressure on urban poverty. There are several ways in which this can be done: through better social integration of rural migrants into their new urban setting, through better-functioning and more open labor markets and/or through the provision of training and educational services. A critical insight that emerges is the role of labor markets in transforming growth into poverty alleviation and in spreading its impact in an inclusive manner. For development to benefit also the educated poor, pursuing a policy that addresses the issue of social and economic exclusion of urban and skilled unemployed – especially among the young – is of great importance. Barriers to labor mobility as well as barriers that prevent individuals to take advantage of economic opportunities must be removed. It also strikes as immediately obvious that the design of growth strategies should incorporate policies to foster education and training. With regards to women, policies to foster the participation of women in education and in the labor force can make a significant difference in the distribution of family income and welfare. Finally, the pro-poorness of growth can be quite heterogeneous across countries. If poverty reduction is the overriding objective, then policies designed to spur growth must take into account the possible impact of growth on inequality.

The study was presented in a Bank-wide seminar in April 2010. The cases of Mauritius and South Africa were also further developed in the Working Paper No 115 of the African Development Bank entitled “Analyzing Pro-Poor Growth in Southern Africa: Lessons from Mauritius and South Africa” and available online. The Working Paper was disseminated in October 2010 at the African Economic Conference 2010 in Tunis, Tunisia and accepted for publication in the African Development Review.

2.1.2 Poverty Analysis in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Task manager Ahmed Moummi

Project duration March, 2008 - April 2010

The study on poverty in DRC seeks to analyse the spatial distribution of poverty in the country in order to identify the provinces that are most affected by this phenomenon, and the degree of disparity in poverty. The research fits within the economic and sectoral study (ESW) initiated by the Regional Department Center (ORCE). Its objective is to analyze the impact of the decentralization process vis-à-vis poverty in DRC, and to investigate the determinants of poverty with particular attention to social and households' characteristics. The main source of data used in this study is the 2004-2005 survey, conducted in three phases.

Poverty remains a pervasive problem in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The rate of household poverty at the national level is about 70 percent. The spatial distribution of this phenomenon shows that the rural areas recorded a poverty rate of 72 percent against 59 percent for the urban areas. On the other hand, poverty distribution by provinces also shows some disparity. Poverty rate for Bandundu and Equateur provinces is about 90 percent, against a rate of 50 percent for Kasai Province and the capital city, Kinshasa.

Poverty measures with regard to the demographic, social, and occupational characteristics of household heads show that poverty is particularly pronounced among larger households. As for gender, the results show that the level of poverty is not dependent on the sex of the household head. It also emerges that the socioeconomic category and the level of education of the household head are strongly correlated, i.e. a higher level of education implies lower incidence of poverty.

The findings from the study on poverty profiles and its determinants in the DRC, provide valuable input into policy design and implementation, both by the Bank and the national government. The study particularly guides Bank intervention in RMC's through: (i) Better targeting of poor populations in rural and urban areas; (ii) strengthening the result-based approach in Country Strategy Paper (CSP) preparation; (iii) strengthening economic and sector work; (iv) better understanding of the dynamics of poverty, and (v) better targeting of the Bank's intervention to alleviate poverty.



2.1.3 Migration, Remittances, and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

Task manager **Abebe Shimeles**

Duration **September 2009-December 2010**

Status **completed**

Background

The project on migration and remittances in Africa was initiated by the President of the Bank in 2008 as a collaborative work with the World Bank. The project was mainly intended to provide hard evidence on the size of African migrants, their destinations and the reasons for their decision to migrate. In addition, the project was intended to provide reliable information on the volume of remittances that is flowing into Africa and identify areas by which African migrants can play a positive role to the development of the region.

Implementation

A team from the World Bank (led by Dilip Ratha) and African Development Bank (led by Barfour Osei) was set up to develop a concept note for the project. Accordingly, the African Migration Project was conceived with the objective of generating new data on remittances through a

survey of Money Transfer Operating Agencies, Central Banks and households. The report was designed to have five chapters: mapping migration in Africa; remittances; migration of skilled labor, diaspora resources and policy options. The African Development Bank was given the task of leading the write up of the mapping chapter and participates in the policy chapter. Mr. Shimeles took over in 2009 to work on the project as Mr. Osei's took a leave of absence from the department.

Key output

- Flagship report "Leveraging migration for Africa: remittances, skills and Diaspora resources"
- Working paper on "Migration patterns, trends and determinants in Africa"
- African's abroad, policy brief
- Diaspora bonds and securitization of remittances, policy brief

Key result

This project documents the pattern, trend and determinants of migration in Africa using rich bilateral migration data and household surveys from





Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. Results show that despite increase in the absolute number of migrants, Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa has one of the lowest rate of emigration in the world and a majority of them migrate to other African countries signifying the importance of south-south migration. Poorer countries generally have lower rate of emigration and higher rate of intra-African migrant. Bad socio-economic conditions generally seem to lead to higher rate of emigration by highly skilled individuals. Generally, migration is driven by motives to improve livelihoods with notable evidence on changes in labor market status. Often, self-employed or unemployed émigré ended up in wage employment. The paper outlines policy issues emerging from the migration trend in Africa.

2.1.4 International Country Comparison Project

Task manager **Abebe Shimeles**

Duration **June 2009-December 2010**

Status **Completed**

Background

This research project was designed to utilize the rich data set from the International Country Comparison Project 2005 where AfDB played a major role in generating the data for 48 African countries.

Output

- A data set on poverty, income inequality and per capita income was set up for 48 African countries covering the period 1981-2005 and used in several analytical work of EDRE. Further work is being undertaken to understand the role of economic growth in reducing consumption poverty in Africa.

- A working paper on “African Demand System” was completed. Here, the ICP2005 data was used to estimate demand responses to income and price changes using fully specified expenditure system that could be used as a basis for such well known global models such as GTAP (Global Trade Analysis Project). The paper also allowed for the comparison of subsidy/tax alternatives for a wide range of commodities to understand the policy implications of price shocks, development aid and trade reform on welfare. A utility-consistent poverty line was also estimated to compare with the popular one dollar a day to see if it has some empirical relevance to Africa.
- A project proposal was completed to further explore the welfare implications of different policy regimes using country-specific case studies.

Key result

This project uses data from the International Comparison Program 2005 to recover income and price elasticity estimates for the African continent using the Extended Linear Expenditure System for 13 broadly defined commodities. The results can be used for aggregate welfare comparison in such global models as GTAP (Global Trade Analysis Project) and exercises to infer welfare impact of relative price shocks at the continental level. In a heuristic way also, it is possible to derive a “utility-consistent” global poverty line from the demand function that could be compared with the popular international poverty lines. Results generally indicate that changes in the price of food items could lead to greater welfare loss compared to changes in the price of energy or other commodities. Income elasticity estimates generally fell within bounds usually found from household surveys. At the continental level, the estimated utility-consistent subsistence expenditure is close to 1.12 dollar a day per person, which is quite close to the 1.08 dollar a day global (international) poverty line used in 2005 to measure absolute poverty.

2.1.5 Growth Diagnostics in West Africa

Task manager Abebe Shimeles

Duration July 2009- ongoing

Background

The project was designed to undertake comprehensive growth diagnostics for West African countries using the Hausman-Rodrik-Velasco growth diagnostic framework. The countries identified for the project are Ghana, Gambia, Senegal, and Mali. The exercise is meant to provide an opportunity to identify the most binding constraints for achieving sustained and high growth in these countries. The analysis also provides the Bank an opportunity to design country assistance strategy papers that are responsive to the long-term growth challenges and prospects for these countries.

Key expected output: comprehensive and innovative growth diagnostics for West Africa.

Status thus far:

- Draft paper for Ghana was completed. Currently this work is under revision in the light of an improved framework for the completion of the five country studies.
- A comprehensive concept note with strong sensitivity to African realities was developed and currently preparation is underway to collate and analyze data. A team composed of a lead consultant, two highly qualified experts in macro and microeconomics, three data analysts, five country economists and two EDRE researchers are involved in finalizing the growth diagnostics work.

2.1.6 Poverty in Southern Sudan

Task manager Abebe Shimeles /Audrey Verdier-Chouchane

Duration October 2010- Ongoing

Background

The Bank has financed a large household survey in Sudan in 2009, the first in thirty years in the country. This valuable information combined with census data conducted in 2008 could provide a great opportunity to analyze social and economic challenges for policy makers in both North and South Sudan.

Key expected output:, EDRE, jointly with OREB and ESTA proposed to undertake about four analytical papers using this unique data for Sudan.

Status

A concept note defining the different pieces of analytical work to be undertaken was completed, along with proposed budget for the approval of management. In the proposed project the following issues are expected to be covered in the research.

- Poverty mapping in Sudan (Abebe Shimeles)
- Gender inequalities in Sudan (Audrey Verdier-Chouchane)
- Vulnerability and shocks (Abebe Shimeles)
- Pro-poor policies analysis (Abebe Shimels & Audrey Verdier-Chouchane)

2.1.7 The Making of the African Middle Class

Task Manager Abebe Shimeles

Duration October 2010-current

Objectives and status

The research project attempts to quantify the size of the middle class in Africa using asset-based indicators. So far, estimation for 39 African countries was computed. In addition,





household surveys are used to establish the characteristics of the middle class and look at the factors that promote and inhibit movement in and out of the middle class. The research is expected to be finalized in May 2011.

2.1.8 Agricultural Growth in West Africa Market and Policy Option

Task manager **Najib Kacem (OSAN) and Adeleke Salami**

Project duration **2010 to April 2012**

Background

Africa countries have witness remarkable progress since the 1980s in reducing policy distortions unfavorable to agriculture and trade, especially in times of food crisis (emergency). This changing context, backed by strong political will at regional and sub-regional levels, clearly shows the need to better understand the impediments to a less rigid food supply, as well as the underlying political dynamics, so as to lend more effective support to the sector and better meet the needs of its current and potential clients in an environment characterized by population growth, urbanization and economic growth.

The study is expected to propose a comparative assessment of the recent developments of the African agriculture especially in terms of changing demand and production systems in order to identify investment opportunities with focus on West Africa. The study span a broad range of topics to be analyzed at regional and country levels including; the evolution of consumption patterns at regional and country level and underlying key drivers; drivers of production intensification and agro-industrialization; root causes for the differential supply

responses across commodities, value chains and countries to changing demand pattern; and enabling and disabling policy environment and impact of specific policy measures on consumption, production and value addition. Furthermore, the study terms of reference include the identification and implementation of three country case studies focusing on priority value chains including those identified by ECOWAP and niche products for select markets.

A one day workshop to review the scoping paper prepared by FAO is scheduled for February 14, 2011 at FAO in Rome. The scope and focus of the main phase would be further defined at the workshop. The study is being conducted by Development Research Department (EDRE) and Agriculture and Agro-industry Department (OSAN) in collaboration with Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The output of the study will be in form of Reports and disseminated through the Bank's Africa Economic Brief and Working Paper Series etc.

2.1.9 Fostering shared Growth Urbanization, Inequalities and Poverty in Africa

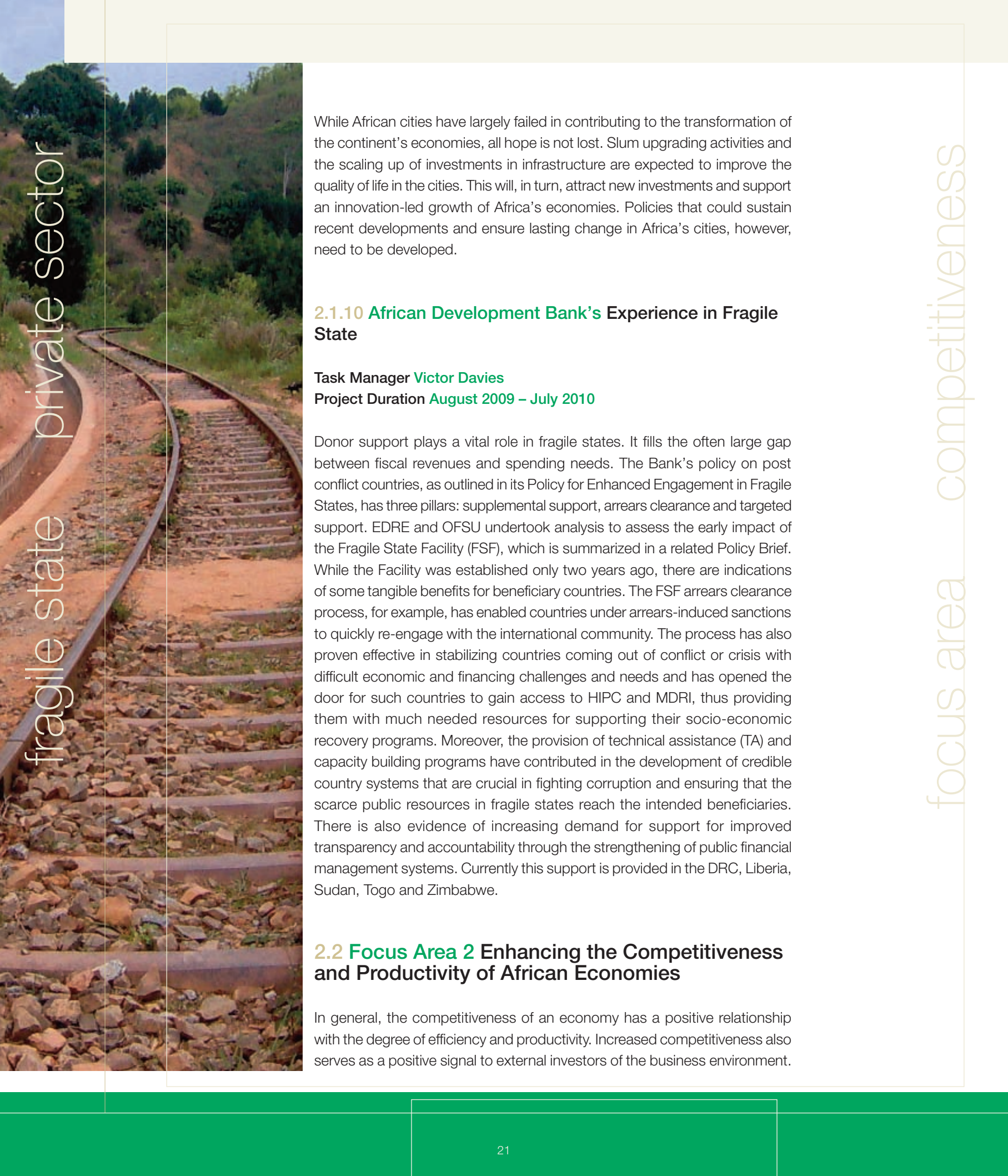
Task Manager Albert Mafusire

Period 2009-2010

The study on "Fostering Shared Growth: Urbanization, Inequalities and Poverty in Africa" is a follow-up on the 2008 Ministerial Round Table Discussions of the Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank Group. The study analyses the current state of African cities. In this process the study seeks to provide an understanding of the factors leading to observed outcomes and the design of strategies that would help transform the continent's cities into vibrant economic centres that drive growth through their interaction with the rest of the economy. Furthermore, this study provides pointers in the operationalization of the African Development Bank's Integrated Urban Development Strategy.

Work on this study started in the second half of 2009 and is continuing. Research on the substantive issues in this study is almost complete. Indications from this early work point to rapidly growing African cities. This growth has also been accompanied with increasing poverty, with an estimated 42% of sub-Saharan Africa's population living in extreme poverty. It has also been observed that 61.7 % of sub-Saharan Africa's urban population lives in slums compared to 13.3% in North Africa, 35% for South Asia and about 24% for western Asia and Oceania. In addition, urban infrastructure provision is inadequate. The result has been deterioration in the quality of urban life, and the associated inability of urban areas to attract new investments and to generate the necessary dynamism that could support growth in African economies.





While African cities have largely failed in contributing to the transformation of the continent's economies, all hope is not lost. Slum upgrading activities and the scaling up of investments in infrastructure are expected to improve the quality of life in the cities. This will, in turn, attract new investments and support an innovation-led growth of Africa's economies. Policies that could sustain recent developments and ensure lasting change in Africa's cities, however, need to be developed.

2.1.10 African Development Bank's Experience in Fragile State

Task Manager **Victor Davies**

Project Duration **August 2009 – July 2010**

Donor support plays a vital role in fragile states. It fills the often large gap between fiscal revenues and spending needs. The Bank's policy on post conflict countries, as outlined in its Policy for Enhanced Engagement in Fragile States, has three pillars: supplemental support, arrears clearance and targeted support. EDRE and OFSU undertook analysis to assess the early impact of the Fragile State Facility (FSF), which is summarized in a related Policy Brief. While the Facility was established only two years ago, there are indications of some tangible benefits for beneficiary countries. The FSF arrears clearance process, for example, has enabled countries under arrears-induced sanctions to quickly re-engage with the international community. The process has also proven effective in stabilizing countries coming out of conflict or crisis with difficult economic and financing challenges and needs and has opened the door for such countries to gain access to HIPC and MDRI, thus providing them with much needed resources for supporting their socio-economic recovery programs. Moreover, the provision of technical assistance (TA) and capacity building programs have contributed in the development of credible country systems that are crucial in fighting corruption and ensuring that the scarce public resources in fragile states reach the intended beneficiaries. There is also evidence of increasing demand for support for improved transparency and accountability through the strengthening of public financial management systems. Currently this support is provided in the DRC, Liberia, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe.

2.2 Focus Area 2 Enhancing the Competitiveness and Productivity of African Economies

In general, the competitiveness of an economy has a positive relationship with the degree of efficiency and productivity. Increased competitiveness also serves as a positive signal to external investors of the business environment.

It is thus integral to the Bank's policy to generate knowledge on what stimulates competitiveness in Africa, giving close attention to regional disparities and constraints resulting from diverging physical, social, and political circumstances.

2.2.1 Additionality and Development Outcome Assessment of the Bank's Private Sector Operations (ADOA).

Task manager **Marco Stampini**

Project duration **October 2008 - ongoing**

Since October 2008, the Complex of the Chief Economist has conducted ex-ante Additionality and Development Outcome Assessment (ADOA) of all Bank's private sector operations. The purpose of ADOA is twofold. First, it aims to ensure that the Bank engages only in projects in which the participation of Development Finance Institutions is justified by political risk mitigation, increase in commercial viability (e.g. through improvement in maturity matching) or by an active role played in increasing the expected development outcomes. These are sources of additionality and ensure that the Bank is not crowding out commercial operators by simply replacing them as sources of funding. Second, ADOA aims to ensure that the Bank engages only in operations that produce satisfactory development outcomes, therefore contributing to the economic and social development of its regional member countries.

ADOA is independent, being performed by economists who do not report to departments that generate and manage the operations. It focuses on a wide range of categories of additionality and development outcomes, and relies on a mix of qualitative information and



quantified core indicators. These features of ADOA place the Bank at the frontier of results management and ex-ante evaluation for private sector operations.

In the course of 2010, the Complex of the Chief Economist has assessed 55 private sector operations, 28 of which reached the Board of Director. Among the approved projects, development outcomes were rated good (i.e. 3 on a scale from 1 (excellent) to 6 (very unsatisfactory)) in 14 cases, very good (i.e. 2) in 9 cases and excellent in 4. Only one project's development outcomes were rated marginal (i.e. 4), which is below the satisfactory threshold. Additionality was rated positive (i.e. 2 on a scale from 1 (strongly positive) to 4 (none)) in 13 cases, and strongly positive in 12. Additionality was marginally positive, which is below the satisfactory threshold, in 3 cases.

ADOA has contributed to building a knowledge Bank and to increasing focus on development results by: (1) ensuring that each operation established clear and quantified development targets, as measured by core indicators (for which reporting requirements are now included in all projects' legal documents); (2) improving project design through a rigorous economic analysis of the benefits for all stakeholders, leading in some cases to significant increases in regional member countries' economic rate of return, and; (3) leading to the production of operations related knowledge that guides the strategic selection of future deals.

The first ADOA-related working paper was dedicated to the analysis of DFI's additionality in upstream oil and gas in Africa.¹ The paper highlighted that DFI participation in oil and gas extraction is generally associated with low additionality, and is justified in a restricted sample of cases. More specifically, DFIs should focus on transactions linked either to emerging producer nations indigenous firms. They should also aim at improving development outcomes linked to governance and extractive industry transparency, social and environmental standards and the level of local content through local procurement.

In 2011, a substantial increase in the volume of knowledge products focusing on private sector operations' additionality and development outcomes is expected. Another challenging development of the ADOA framework concerns the ex-ante evaluation of development outcomes from Bank funded regional operations.

2.2.2 The Social and Environmental Impact of Mining in Zambia

Task Manager John C. Anyanwu and Kaouther Abderrahim

Project duration 2010-2011 – Ongoing

Introduction

Mining contributes to economic development in many ways: foreign direct investment (FDI), employment, government revenues, foreign exchange earnings, cluster development, energy

¹ Wetherill C., 2010, "Additionality of Development Finance Institutions in upstream oil and gas in Africa", African Development Bank Working Paper Series No. 114.

sources, local socio-economic development, technology and innovation and development of related sectors and competent institutions. However, mineral-dependence sometimes brings economic and political problems. It can result in the “trap of specialization”, environmental degradation, misguided investment policies as well as a source of corruption, “Dutch disease”, threat to the livelihood of indigenous communities, and conflict financing.

In the light of the above, it has become important to present the various stakeholders in the mining sector field-based information to enable them to better understand the various aspects of mining activities in relation to social and environmental issues, as a way of encouraging the adoption of an informed and evidence-based policy, leading to socio-economic cum environmental sustainability of the country through the mining sector. In other words, it is most appropriate and urgent to evaluate the performance of the mining industry in Zambia in relation to its social and environmental impacts and put forward recommendations as to how mineral rich countries can capitalize on their mining industry to advance economic and social development. This study aims at fulfilling this goal.

Objectives

Therefore, the study analyzes the social and environmental impacts of mining in Zambia, using Konkola Copper Mines (KCM) and Mopani Mines as case studies. The following are the specific tasks that are to be undertaken under the study:

- Discuss the governance, legal, economic, and social contexts of mining operations in Zambia;
- Review the contribution of mining to the socio-economic development and poverty reduction in Zambia;
- Review the existing environmental management context and regimes for the mining sector in the country with a particular focus on policy and regulatory provisions, institutional arrangements and effective enforcement/implementation.
- Discuss the major social impacts of mining in the mining communities and the country as a whole, with a focus on the two major mining companies;
- Identify the major environmental impacts caused by mining operations in the country with a focus on the two major mining companies and provide figures that show the trend and current state of environmental degradation and pollution caused by mining activities;
- Identify existing needs and gaps that need to be addressed by the government, mining companies and the mining communities in order to ensure the development of the mining sector on a sustainable basis and enhance its transformational impacts; and
- Make specific recommendations that need to be taken up at the sectoral, national, and regional levels for the attaining sustainable development through the mining sector in Zambia.

Expected Output and Outcomes

The main output expected from the study will be a comprehensive report and relevant documentation of the study. The output will be disseminated as self-standing working papers, and will be presented at regional and international workshops, seminars, and conferences to elicit wide feedback on the findings. The results will be published on the AfDB web site to





foster knowledge-sharing and build an African network community on natural resources. At the end of the study, the results will be published in a book as a supplement to the African Development Report.

Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of the outputs and outcomes of the study will be the Government of Zambia and other mineral-producing countries and Regional Economic Communities in Africa. In addition, for the AfDB, the study will help to improve the quality-at-entry of the Bank's and other donor's mining sector programs and projects in the continent, thus enhancing aid effectiveness in Africa. It will also help the Bank and other development partners identify investment and policy gaps for their intervention.

2.2.3 Africa vision 2050

Task Manager Bafour Osei
Project Title African Vision 2050
Status On-going

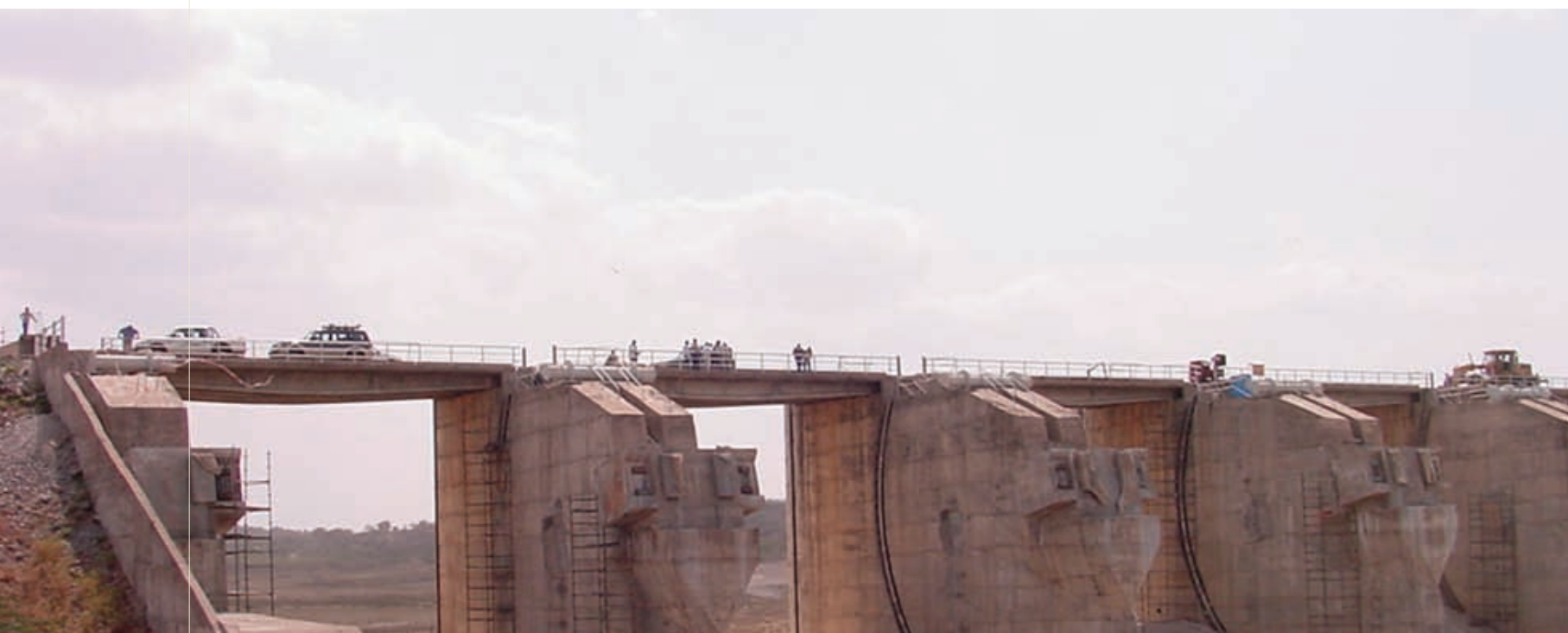
This is a project being undertaken jointly by the African Development Bank (AFDB) and the French Agency for Development (AFD). The study examines Africa's prospects over the very long-term and in particular until 2050. The objective is to anticipate the future changes and to explore the possibilities and prospects for Africa by determining the possible paths, defining all the constraints and identifying the likely scenarios. By 2050 Africa will be facing a world transformed, and in view of its slow transformation relative to similar regions in Asia in the past fifty years, Africa will need to adapt to global changes far more rapidly than it has to date. There is therefore, the need to set out how a number of today's and tomorrow's

discussion of ‘drivers of change’ define the opportunities and constraints that countries will face as they look towards the longer term.”

The study has categorized the three key “drivers of change” as human, physical and global. Under the human drivers for change, some of the key challenges envisaged for Africa include urbanization, burden of disease and conflicts. On its physical endowments, the challenges climate change, land tenure and access to land, natural resource uses, and access to energy. Regarding the global drivers for change, the key challenges include: preventing marginalization in global markets, technological and industrial development. The study will provide the country level and collective responses - at the regional and international levels - needed to meet these challenges. The policy responses will also reflect the extent to which each of the identified key drivers of change is likely to impact a particular aspect of the African society.

Project Output

Key deliverable of the project will be several policy briefs and a publication the Africa Vision 2050 Report



2.2.4 Reforming Higher Education Access, Equity, and Financing - in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tunisia

Task manager **Peter Ondiege**

Duration **November 2010 – March 2011**

African researchers and policy makers have recognized that enhancing the country’s knowledge base through higher education raises its competitiveness and creates a foundation for inclusive

growth. More recently, higher education has been also associated with poverty reduction through both access to better employment and lowering capabilities deprivation.

The overall goal of the Study is to analyze higher education in selected African countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tunisia. The study analyzes current enrolment trends, accessibility and equity, governance, quality and relevance, financing, university-industry linkages, entrepreneurial education in tertiary education curricula in the five African countries to get a sense of what works, what does not work well, what challenges exist. It provides a platform for dialogue between African universities, governments, private sector actors, donors and civil society on ways to overcome constraints to improve higher education in Africa that would increase countries' competitiveness and help them reach their development objectives. It highlights best practices on the continent and in other developing regions that can be emulated by African countries.

The study draws on official country data bases and discussions with stakeholders; AfDB data bases, UNESCO and World Bank education databases, relevant publications; and the Africa Competitiveness Report. Other key sources are: World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report, the World Bank's Knowledge Assessment Methodology reports and database.

Lessons Learnt

The experiences of these case studies offer lessons for African countries on how to expand tertiary education. First, tertiary education in Africa can be dramatically expanded, transformed, and improved at the same time as has been the case of Tunisia. Second, such improvements and expansion requires increased infusion of resources as expansion and quality improvement cannot be had on the "cheap". Third, education policy and efforts should be intrinsically linked to national development policy and that tertiary education reforms should be part and parcel of educational reforms generally. Fourth, tertiary education requires a continuous and full commitment from the government. Finally, educational reform is a continuous process; policy reforms may need continuous monitoring and revisions.

The Way Forward

The major challenges facing tertiary education in African countries is how to expand access, improve quality and relevance, making it more equitable, and adequate financial resources. Overcoming these challenges will involve a massive expansion and restructuring of tertiary education systems in particular, and education generally, in all these countries while increasing quality and maintaining equity in access. Based on the evidence from the five countries, this should be based on three pillars – quantity and equity; quality and relevance; and financing. Quantity and Equity - Expanding Access: One of the major challenges facing African countries is finding the resources to expand access to tertiary education. There is the need to expand access using new ICT technologies, improving the optimal mix of inputs (expanding the availability of library and laboratory equipment) to improve quality, make sure that government funding is means tested and that the government support to students goes to those who study subjects that are of national priority.

Quality and Relevance: The quality of education is more important than the quantity for development outcomes. This implies that for African countries to benefit from increased tertiary education there should be a laser-like focus on improving quality and relevance even as they struggle to increase quantity. This can only be achieved through radical restructuring of existing tertiary education systems, through curricula reforms, appropriate funding mechanisms, and incentives to achieve the objectives of the reforms.

Additional Sources of Financing Tertiary Education: The current system of financing tertiary education in the five countries and in Africa generally is not sustainable. There is the need to find additional sources to finance tertiary education in these countries such as the establishment of Endowment Funds to finance tertiary education. Businesses could be encouraged through tax and other incentives to contribute to endowed research and teaching professorships in their fields of interest.

Support of AfDB and Development Partners: There is a need for the Continent's Development Partners to provide financial support to higher education in Africa, but this help should augment and not supplant the efforts to transform African tertiary education that is being made by Africans themselves. In addition, development partners like AfDB and the World Bank, could support the training of senior tertiary education staff in education management techniques and curricula development.

2.2.5 The 2010 Nigeria Investment Climate Assessment (ICA)

Task Manager Peter Ondiege

Duration May 2010 – June 2011 Ongoing

This subnational ICA, which will cover the remaining states in Nigeria not covered in the 2008 ICA, arrives at a critical juncture when the Government has omitted to improving the investment climate at a subnational level to further stimulate employment generating growth. The survey for example ascertains the underlying source of competitiveness constraints, whether within the regulatory environment, on an operational and management level, or linked to market issues, which will be particularly critical to the design of effective enterprise development assistance.

The overall objective of the Nigeria ICA is to evaluate the business climate in Nigeria and to identify the binding constraints to productivity and competitiveness growth. The analysis of the data will link business environment constraints to firm-level costs and productivity measures. The study is being conducted by World Bank Regional Program for Enterprise Development (RPED); Africa Finance and Private Sector (AFTFP) and African Development Bank.

The 2010 Investment Climate Assessment complements the 2008 Investment Climate by expanding coverage to the entire country. The 2008 Investment Climate Assessment covered over 2000 firms in 11 states. The 2010 survey covered the other 26 states with over 3300 firms allowing a more complete assessment of differences in firm performance and the

investment climate across the entire country. The 2008 Investment Climate Assessment identified the reforms that would have the greatest impact in each of the 11 states covered in that report. Differences between the states emphasized that federal reforms would impact states to different degrees and that to maximize their impact state-level interventions should complement federal reforms.



Benchmarking Nigeria with comparators will identify persistent bottlenecks to competitiveness. The 2010 Investment Climate Assessment uses the following comparator countries: Brazil; South Africa; and Kenya. The 2008 ICA showed that firms in Nigeria faced higher costs in terms of unreliable power, transport delays, crime and corruption than similar firms in most of the comparator countries. The 2010 ICA expands this analysis to cover the additional 26 states not covered in the 2008 ICA. The data include firm-level information covering the four sets of issues common to all the ICAs: (i) factor markets, (ii) product markets, (iii) infrastructure services, and (iv) firm performance.

Preliminary Findings

- Different measures of productivity show that Nigeria lags behind in firm performance.
- Nigeria's low labor cost does not help firms become competitive because labor productivity is also low.



- A natural place to look for possible reasons for this poor performance is at the business environment. The above evidence shows that Nigerian firms are struggling relative to firms in the comparator countries—productivity is lower on average in Nigeria than it is in the middle-income comparator countries and even than in the best performing low-income economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. Problems with infrastructure, economic governance, taxation and regulation, and access to finance can all adversely affect firm performance.
- Electricity remains a main constraint to businesses in Nigeria. And it affects all types for firms.
- The second constraints reported my manager was access to credit, especially SMEs.
- Inefficiencies in the business environment impose a huge indirect cost on Nigerian firms - over ten percent of sales - twice as high for firms in Nigeria as they are for firms in South Africa, Brazil, Russia, and Indonesia.
- Corruption and transportation were also serious concerns for many firms in Nigeria.
- The survey also suggests that there is high unfulfilled demand for external financing in Nigeria.
- Smaller firms and domestic firms appear to be disadvantaged relative to larger firms and foreign-owned firms.
- Despite the fact that managers in Nigeria are not very concerned about labor markets, the discussion of labor productivity suggests that labor skills might be a concern.
- Electricity, access to finance, transportation and corruption are also top obstacles for microenterprises, that is firms with less than 5 employees. Indeed, electricity interruptions have caused 8% of microenterprises sales.
- Policies aimed at improving the business environment would equally benefit all entrepreneurs,

even though access to finance is harder for women.

- In Nigeria, the rate of female entrepreneurship in the formal sector is extremely low, possibly indicating that women face substantial barriers to entry.
- After 15 years from their establishment only few zones have taken root in Nigeria.
- Firms based in the zones do face a somewhat better environment than most Nigerian firms but this appears to be insufficient to translate into a dramatically improved overall business climate and, critically, to more competitive firms.
- Electricity and cost of credit are again important constraint faced by firms located in free zones.
- Transportation bottlenecks and trade facilitation difficulties appear to have a mixed impact on firms in free zones.
- The cumulative benefit that the free zones provide in terms of reducing the indirect costs resulting from the poor investment climate in Nigeria is significant but not sufficient to attract world-class firms into its free zones without addressing hard and soft infrastructure gaps.
- Finally, and of equal importance, Nigeria's free zones program has failed to establish a reliable, predictable policy environment in which firms can operate.

2.2.6 FDI and Growth in Africa Resilience during the Crisis and Longer Term Impact

Task Manager Zuzana Brixiova

Duration October 2010 – March 2011

The aim of this study is twofold: First, it overviews recent trends, as well as the impact of the crisis, on growth and FDI in Africa. Secondly, and looking ahead, it discusses how to put African countries on a strong, sustained and shared growth path that is less driven by factor accumulation and more by technology adoption and innovation, with a resulting increase in competitiveness.

FDI can play an important role in enhancing growth in Africa through raising countries' capital stocks and advancing their technological capacities. African policy makers have recognized that FDI can promote growth, productivity, and development of their economies. It can be particularly beneficial for export sectors, as foreign companies help integrate local companies into the global economy by easing access to markets and including them in global production chains. Experiences from other regions show that FDI can help facilitate export diversification.

The study examines longer term trends in FDI into Africa and its resilience during the global financial crisis. It pays special attention to performance in attracting FDI in emerging and frontier markets in West Africa, i.e. Cape Verde, Ghana, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, and compares them with the post conflict case of Sierra Leone. The empirical analysis undertaken seems consistent with the suggestion that a minimal threshold of development is needed for the host countries to benefit from FDI. If the institutional, technological and human capital gap with the investor's country is wide, the host country would find it difficult to absorb the technological and "know-how" transfer. Thus efforts to raise human capital and technological capacity are crucial for attracting 'development-friendly' FDI and reap its maximum benefits.

2.3 Focus Area 3 Improving the Quality of Institutions and Economic Management

The state of government and institutions has a heavy bearing on the final outcomes of any development effort within a nation. It is therefore imperative that the Bank engages in generating knowledge in this area in order to guide capacity building and other interventions that improve the quality of institutions.

Under this Pillar, the Bank undertakes research to improve policy environment and good governance on the continent. In 2010, EDRE undertook an examination of the formula for the Performance Based Resource Allocation (PBA) to investigate whether resource allocation takes into account country circumstances, especially for countries facing special challenges including high vulnerability.

2.3.1 Financing and Management of Power Systems in Africa

Task Manager [Emelly Mutambatsere](#)
Delivery Date [December, 2010](#)

Infrastructure is once again at the center of the development agenda for Africa. For the power sector in Africa, the recent wave of debate is triggered mostly by poor sector performance in most regions of continent, resulting from, among other things, the realization of generally disappointing results from major sector reforms implemented in a number of countries in the past two decades. As policy makers, development financiers and the private sector re-engage to address the ensuing power crisis, it is imperative that we learn from a rich past in this sector, taking stock of what has been tried, what has worked and for what reasons, recent developments in the sector that will affect choice of future strategies, and overall, what this evidence suggests in terms of policy options. This literature review attempts to address these key questions for the power sector in Africa.

Related outputs [Market Study on 'Africa Energy Map', Co-authored with Maurice Mubila, ESTA](#)
Output [EDRE Working Paper](#)

2.3.2 Mobile Banking in Africa Taking the Bank to the People

Task Manager [Peter Ondiege](#)
Duration [October-December 2010](#)

In Africa, the majority of the population has no access to banking services, with only 20% of African families having bank accounts. The limited access to financial services in Africa stems particularly from deficient infrastructure, physical-geographical isolation or inaccessibility, financial illiteracy, all of which culminate into exceedingly high cost of providing banking services. The rapid development in Africa's ICT sector, particularly mobile telephony is sending a strong message about the continent's potential to innovate. Africa is now considered as



the fastest emergent continent in the ICT sector growth. Mobile phone penetration has exploded since 2000. In 1998 there were less than 2 million mobile phone users in Africa. The number has grown to over 400 million in 2009. The average growth is around 2000% over a decade and there is still potential for further growth.

This study seeks to examine how the boom in mobile phone usage in Africa can be tapped to accelerate the provision of financial services using the cases of Kenya and South Africa. It further discusses how access to this new technology may promote general financial development and financial sector deepening in the continent. It also illustrates how mobile phone innovation is providing e-banking services to the ordinary people and offering a diverse range of financial services, especially to the unbanked people.

Banks are recognizing the potential of reaching millions of prospective customers, especially the rural population who account for more than 60% of Africa's total population and have no access to banking services. The rural commercial bank branch network is still significantly underdeveloped. However, since more than 50% of the adult population in Africa has access to mobile telephone, mobile banking could enable the rural population to have access to financial services as demonstrated by the case of Kenya.

Financial institutions and mobile phone service providers are introducing resourceful methods of bringing these unserved populations into the formal economy using mobile phones. For the banks, the main advantages of the mobile phone lie in its capabilities to reach everywhere. Its power is in transforming the economics of service delivery. Bankers are realizing that mobile phone can reduce the costs of financial transactions as well.

Banking services in Kenya are largely restricted to urban populations and only 19% of the adult population has access to a formal bank account. Cellular operators are providing banking services in the country with M-PESA and M-KESHO by Safaricom and ZAP by Zain. Mobile telephony subscribers in the country, which stood at 4.5 million in 2005, grew by 34.2% to 17.4 million in 2009 from 12.9 million in 2008. It is estimated to be more than the 20 million in 2010. The mobile telephony capacity has also increased from 6.8 million in 2005 to 29.0 million in 2009.

South Africa is by far the country where mobile banking is most widely used on the continent. By end of March 2009, the total mobile customer base in South Africa increased by 3.8% from 2008 to surpass 51.9 million with the mobile penetration rate rising to 107%. About half of South Africa citizens don't have bank accounts. Nearly 40% are either unemployed or work informal jobs paid in cash. Until recently, South Africa's poor simply didn't have any viable banking choices. The bank charges are high and their regulations are so strict – such as proof of regular income –that they prevent many poor people from having formal bank



accounts. Also, most South Africans live in rural or semi-urban areas where access to a bank is very limited or non-existent. Compared to other middle or high income countries in other continents, South Africa has low branch and ATM penetration.

Given the successful stories in Kenya and South Africa, m-banking services are likely to reduce by more than half the number of the unbanked African population, create jobs and support the growth of SMEs in the near term; if the trend were to be sustained and adopted in a number of African countries. Service providers like Vodacom, Zain and MTN which have wide continental coverage would be instrumental in pushing this agenda forward. Successful adoption of, for instance, Safaricom M-PESA and M-KESHO, and MTN MobileMoney models, by other service providers in Africa would also provide other benefits such as: boosting domestic savings through expansion of financial services to the poor and rural populations; increased money transfers from the diaspora at low costs – e.g., M-PESA IMT; reduction in financial transactions costs, leading to lowering cost of doing business that will benefit SMEs and overall private sector development; and increased government revenues as a result increased corporate revenues from booming m-banking, improved corporate earnings, etc.

The mobile phone is becoming much more than a phone to the poor and the unbanked populations of Africa. It is transforming people's handsets into "banks" in their hands or pockets. Although there are challenges that a number of people are encountering in terms of high costs and low penetration of mobile phones, these can be addressed by the authorities through policy reforms and scaling up investment in the ICT sector. The lessons from the cases of Kenya and South Africa clearly demonstrate that there are colossal opportunities for private investment in the sector, which will increase access to financial services to the majority of African populations through expanded mobile phone banking services.

3 Emerging Issues



3.1 Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A)

Team **Thouraya Triki and Issa Faye**

Duration

Background of the study The Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A), in cooperation with the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (GTZ), are currently undertaking an update of the MFW4A Publication. The first publication in 2007 had a major impact on the financial sector debate across the continent, drawing attention to the low level of financial depth and breadth in Africa, as well as the importance of financial sector development for growth and poverty reduction in the region. The second edition of the MFW4A book expands the analysis along both the quantitative dimensions as well as in terms of policy analysis and recommendations: it will involve a broad-based and collaborative approach to collecting and analyzing data on financial sectors in Africa. The analysis will be structured around the following core themes:

- Analysis of the role of technology as a potential “game changer” in financial sector development in Africa
- Mapping of African Financial Sector
- Broadening Access to Finance
- Extending Maturity in Financial Contracts
- Safeguarding the Financial System
- Role of Stakeholders and Policy Recommendations

It will also explore specific issues of interest for financial sector deepening and development including: financial literacy, credit bureaus, housing finance, technology and finance, remittances, insurance and pension funds, Islamic banking, the role of National Development Banks and innovative SME finance.

EDRE delivered 3 background papers in mid-September 2010 on (i) Specialized sub-regional development financing institutions, (ii) Sovereign wealth funds, and (iii) Islamic finance. In addition 3 chapters that focus on North Africa discussing the following issues (i) maturity lengthening, (ii) financial sector development and (iii) safeguarding the financial sector were also shared with the rest of the team. The manuscript was cleared by management and sent to the editor. Consultations are currently held between management from the Bank, GTZ and the World Bank to define the way forward including launching and dissemination activities.

3.2 Towards Strong, Sustained, and Shared Growth in Africa

3.2.1 Policy Dialogue and Analytical Support to C-10 Activities

Task Manager Zuzana Brixiova

Duration 2008 – Ongoing

The Committee of 10 (C10) was created at the meeting of African Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in Tunis in November 2008; it was sponsored by the AUC, the AfDB, and the UNECA. The C10 has been charged with: (1) monitoring the impact of the global financial crisis on Africa; (2) advocating enhanced African participation in governance of IFIs; and (3) identifying strategic economic priorities for Africa and developing a strategy for Africa’s engagement with G-20.

As Africa’s premier financial institution, the Bank took a lead role in helping African countries mitigate and respond to the impact of the financial crisis. Now that Africa has been rebounding, the C-10 has also shifted its focus from crisis responses to policies that would facilitate strong, sustained and shared growth; the African Development Bank together with UNECA and the AUC provided analytical support in this regard (please see also below). The C-10 also asked the AfDB to lead the organizational support for its activities.

In 2010, the Development Research Department played a crucial role in analyzing and preparing policy documents that formed background for C-10 discussions at the following meetings:

(i) February in Cape Town South Africa, (ii) May in Abidjan (meeting of the Deputies) and (iii) October in Washington DC. The topics covered included: (1) bringing Africa on a path of high and sustainable growth; (2) revenue mobilization; (3) clean energy financing; and (iv) financial regulations.

3.2.2 Study for the KOAFEC Ministerial Meeting in Seoul

Task Manager Zuzana Brixiova

Duration June – September 2010

The aftermath of the global financial and economic crisis, which Africa weathered on balance well, presents a unique opportunity to rethink continent's economic strategies. Given the continent's vast economic potential, the poverty reduction agenda should focus on building a prosperous Africa through strong, sustained and shared growth. In that context, Africa's economic strategies need account for the rising importance of Brazil, Russia, India, China, Turkey, South Korea, and South Africa, as sources of trade, investment and increasingly also knowledge sharing. A key question is then how African countries can position themselves well in this new global order to achieve such growth.

To shed light on these issues, in 2010, the African Development Bank, the UNECA and the AUC undertook a joint study in collaboration with the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, which highlighted key challenges ahead of the continent. The study provided evidence on the impact of the crisis and longer term trends, examples of good international practices in selected areas, policy recommendations, and suggested actions for the way forward. It contributed to promoting Africa's voice on development globally and contributed to the development debates at the November G20 Summit in Seoul.

The main message that the study conveyed is that while Africa still faces major challenges, its economic potential is immense. The study suggested some ways that would help Africa turn this potential into tangible achievements: (i) promoting inclusive finance; (ii) making the most out of globalization through managing capital flows and trade linkages; (iii) building strong human capital base; (iv) moving the composition of production and employment toward high value-added activities; (v) building modern infrastructure; (vi) embarking on the green growth path; (vii) amplifying Africa's voice in the global economic arena.



3.3 China-Africa Research Initiative

Task Manager Peter Walkenhorst

Project Duration March 2009 – March 2011

New partners from the Global South are taking on a more and more important role as providers of much needed finance and know-how for Africa. China has been particularly active in expanding its economic interests on the Continent.

In this context, the research initiative, which is supported by a trust fund from the United Kingdom's Department of International Development, aims to generate knowledge and build capacity on how African economies can best take advantage of China's increasing economic engagement. In particular, the research initiative will highlight China's role as a partner in trade, investment, manufacturing, regional integration, and international donor cooperation, and assess appropriate policy responses from African governments.

The project has been benefitting from input from several partner institutions: (i) The Centre for Chinese Studies of Stellenbosch University in South Africa; (ii) the Centre d'Etudes et de

Recherches sur le Développement International (CERDI) in Clairmont-Ferrand/France; (iii) the American University's School of International Service in Washington D.C; (iv) the Université de Paris; and (v) the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex.

The initiative has two components: the preparation of a policy publication, entitled "China as an emerging development partner for Africa" and a research seminar that will discuss cutting-edge analysis on China-Africa relations for dissemination in a special issue of the African Development Review. Both the policy report and the special issue of the academic journal are scheduled for publication in the first quarter of 2011, followed by dedicated dissemination events.



4 Flagship Publications

4.1 African Economic Outlook

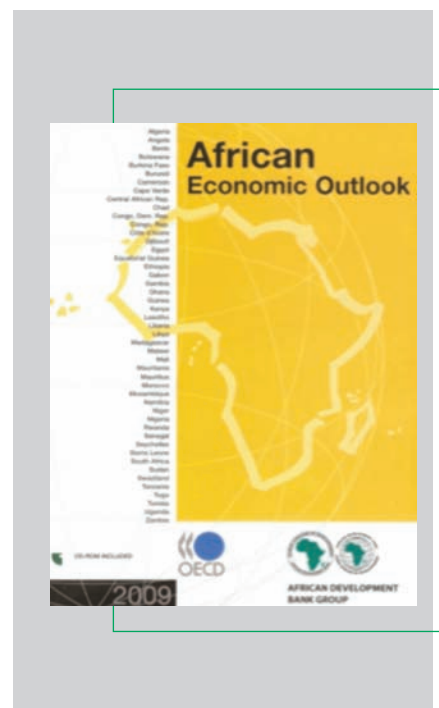
Task managers Alex Mubiru and Ahmed Moumni

The African Economic Outlook (AEO) is a joint publication of the AfDB, the OECD's Development Center, and the UN Economic Commission for Africa in collaboration with several research institutions across the continent. The publication is partly funded by the European Commission.

Covering some 50 countries across the continent, the AEO provides high quality economic analysis and comparative statistics on economic, social, and governance related developments in African economies, and offers an evaluation of short-term prospects. Now in its tenth year, the AEO is an authoritative annual report on African economic performance that helps to broaden knowledge base on the continent while also offering valuable support to decision makers, the general public, as well as to various actors in the private, and non-profit sectors who need reliable up-to-date information on economic, social, and political developments.

Each edition of the AEO includes an overview chapter, a series of country notes, a statistical annex covering a wide spectrum of economic, social, and political data, short-term macroeconomic forecasts and a synthesis of economic prospects for the entire continent. Since the 2002/03 edition, the AEO has focused on multi-disciplinary themes. The 2009/10 edition explored how public resources can be better mobilized for development through more effective, more efficient and fairer taxation. This issue is particularly important given the uncertainties about future export revenues and unstable and unpredictable inflows of Foreign Direct Investment and Official Development Aid. Many African countries are still heavily dependent on aid. In the past, donors have devoted little attention to public resource mobilization. However, if a larger share of aid were targeted at this goal, many African countries would become less dependent on aid in the long run, to the benefit of recipients and donors.

With regards to the medium-term forecast, the 2009/10 edition of the AEO saw a gradual recovery of African economies starting with average growth reaching 4.5% in 2010 and 5.2% in 2011. All African regions were forecast to achieve higher growth although the global economic crisis would leave its mark. Southern Africa, which was hardest hit in 2009, was



forecast to recover most slowly than the continent's other regions. On the other hand, East Africa, which had best weathered the global crisis, was forecast to achieve the highest average growth in 2010/11. These forecast for Africa rested on the assumption that the world economy and world trade continues would continue to recover, and that prices of oil and other commodities would remain close to 4th quarter 2009 levels.

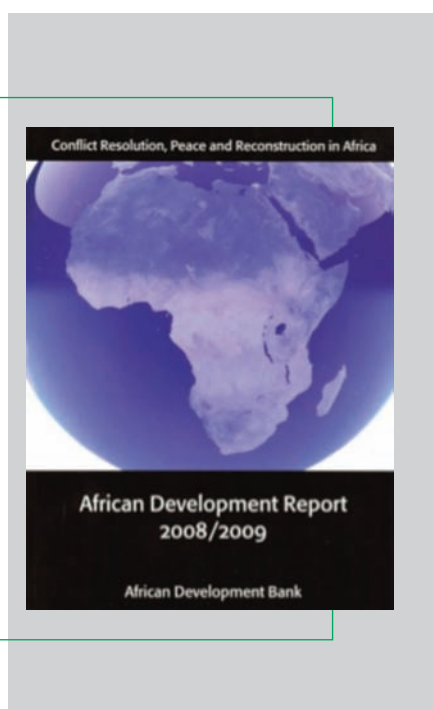
The AEO 2009/10 edition, published under the theme "Public Resource Mobilization and Aid", was launched in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire at the Bank's Annual Meetings in May 2010. It was presented by ECON's professionals at various dissemination events in the Bank's regional and non-regional member countries.

The next edition of the AEO will focus on various aspects of Africa's emerging economic partners and particularly how Africa can best position itself to make the most of them.

4.2 African Development Report

4.2.1 African Development Report 2010

Status With Publishers



The African Development Report 2010 focuses on trade logistics in Africa, in particular maritime ports, with the objective of exploring ways to unblock bottlenecks to trade, increase competitiveness, and create sustainable economic growth for African countries. The report aims at bridging the existing information gap, providing detailed information on port development, institutional and regulatory aspects, and issues of managing the supply chains in general. Against the background that Africa's trade has recently significantly increased but that opportunities for enhanced market access in new as well as traditional markets continue to be hampered by trade capacity, severe supply-side constraints, and high transport costs, the study examines maritime and dry ports as the critical elements in the transport logistics chain, which have major impact on transport costs. The study notes the remarkable growth in African trade, the consequent pressure on ports and

the need to transform and modernize ports by equipping them with appropriate infrastructure to meet this growing demand, including the rise in containerized traffic.

Several messages come out of the study: First, "hard" physical infrastructure is of poor quality and investment in this area is very low, leading to low port efficiency and chronic congestion. Second, the connecting infrastructure networks in Africa are either dilapidated or under

pressure of increased traffic, and this delays and hinders the movement of goods. Third, “soft” infrastructure is weak and African countries experience institutional and regulatory constraints in the port sector that create inefficiencies, hinder competition, and raise transaction costs. Fourth, there is the specific challenge of the 15 landlocked countries that are not only handicapped by poor logistics to the hinterland, but also by cumbersome and lengthy customs regulations and delays at borders. Lastly, in addition to the large-scale investment programs planned to modernize African ports there is need for continuing policy reforms to attract the necessary private sector participation.

Project Output

Key deliverable of the project is the annual book publication: the African Development Report, 2010.

4.2.2 African Development Report 2011 Ongoing

Task manager John C. Anyanwu

The 2011 edition of the African Development Report is focusing on the ‘Private Sector as an Engine of Africa’s Economic Development’. The topic is timely given the challenges facing Africa’s private sector in the wake of the global financial crisis and the growing gap between per capita income and private sector productivity in Africa on the one hand and the rest of the developing world on the other hand.

The theme reflects the African Development Bank’s commitment to accelerating private sector development in Africa. The Bank supports private sector firms and projects through operations aimed at alleviating financial constraints, addressing capacity constraints and developing knowledge and policy options for its RMCs. The Bank’s private sector operations have grown exponentially. They include participation in equity funds and project finance, as well as the extension of lines of credit to African commercial and regional development banks. The 2011 ADR will provide analytical support for the Bank’s private sector operations and help steer the Bank’s private sector strategy in the post-crisis environment. It will also highlight the Bank’s multidimensional approach to promoting private sector development, describing the complementary approaches of the Bank’s private and public sector operations. In particular, the Report will draw lessons from the Bank’s expanding private sector portfolio and will provide an analytical foundation for the strategic direction of the Bank’s private sector interventions for the next decade.

The Report will discuss the following broad issues, presented in five chapters: the concepts of private sector and private sector development and why private sector development matters in economic development; an assessment of the private sector in Africa; pre-requisites to private sector development; key approaches to private sector development in Africa; the African Development Bank’s experience in private sector development in Africa; and main messages and the way forward. The second chapter aims at drawing a clear landscape of the size and scope of the African private sector, and to provide a broad picture of the constraints faced by businesses in countries at different stages of economic development. The third

chapter will analyze in detail the key constraints to private sector development, focusing in turn on macroeconomic instability, poor regulatory environment, insufficient infrastructure, scarce access to finance and inadequate skills and human capital. The fourth chapter will discuss some approaches for accelerating private sector development in the coming years. It will place a special focus on industrialization policies, given the central role of the manufacturing sector fostering employment creation, broad-based growth, and economic resilience. In addition, policies for the development of entrepreneurship, and interventions aimed at improving corporate governance will also be discussed. Finally, the fifth chapter will showcase the contribution of the African Development Bank to private sector development in the Continent, highlighting the lessons learned.

4.3 African Development Review

Task manager **John C. Anyanwu**

African Development Review is a professional journal devoted to the study and analysis of development policy in Africa. Published four times a year (excluding supplements) for the African Development Bank, the Review emphasizes policy relevance of research findings, rather than purely theoretical and quantitative issues. The scope and objectives of the periodical can be found in the outside back cover of the review as well as the Bank's website.

The Publisher's report of April 2010 provides key performance indicators of the Journal's circulation and readership as summarized as below:

Circulation

- At the end of 2009, there were 92 institutional subscriptions to the Journal compared to 86 in 2008, representing an excellent renewal rate of 106.97%; The Journal is also available to 2,498 institutions through the publisher's licensed sales program. Within the licensed sales program, 27 subscriptions are protected under multi-year licensing agreements;
- The Journal is available in 3,003 institutions in the developing world through our philanthropic programs;
- In 2009 there were 23,517 full text downloads to African Development Review and 1,028 registrants to email table of contents alerts;
- Online subscriptions increased by 155, online licensed subscriptions rose by 29% while print subscriptions increased by 41%;
- More than 2,400 libraries globally have access to the current content of African Development Review through the Wiley-Blackwell licensed sales program, including both multi-year licensed subscribers and customers purchasing collections in order to gain non-subscribed access to African Development Review;
- Institutional Sales and Library Marketing teams of the publishers continue to work with library groups to extend the reach of African Development Review worldwide. In 2009 they



were successful in securing new licensed sales agreements in Egypt, Pakistan, Germany, USA, Denmark and the Middle East; and

- The Journal was available (free or at a very low cost) in over 3,003 libraries in developing countries.

Readership

- In 2009, articles published in African Development Review were downloaded 23,517 times and remained stable compared to 2008;
- Institutional readership: The African Development Bank made the highest use of African Development Review during 2009;
- Top article: The most downloaded article from African Development Review during 2009 was “Aid Effectiveness in Africa” by John Loxley and Harry A. Sackey, which was accessed 471 times; and
- Registrations for e-mail alerts: The number of people who signed-up to receive e-alerts for the Journal rose to 1028 in 2009 from 1011 in 2008.

Bibliometrics

The impact factor for 2009 is 0.477, representing over 553% increase over the 2008 level of 0.073.

In 2010 five issues of the Journal were published (Vol. 22, Nos.1-5). It is worthy to note that Vol. 22, No. 1 was a special issue on the 2008 African Economic Conference on “Globalization, Institutions and African Economic Development”. Volume 22, No.3 was a special issue on the 2009 African Economic Conference on “Fostering Development in an Era of Economic and Financial Crises” while Volume 22, No.5 was a special issue on “China’s increasing engagement in Africa in the aftermath of the financial crisis”.

From 1 January 2010, article submissions to the Journal were done online through the ScholarOne Manuscript Central at: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/adrev>.

A brief on the procedure for submission of papers for publication in the ADRev is contained in Annex 7.

4.4 African Competitiveness Report 2011

Task Managers Peter Ondiege and Zuzana Brixiova

Duration October 2010 – May 2011

The 2011 Africa Competitiveness Report (ACR), which will be finalized by April 2011, will be the third report on the continent’s business environment that seeks to leverage knowledge and expertise within the three organizations - the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Economic Forum (WEF), and the World Bank (WB). The ACR series aims to place the performance of African countries into an international context.

The ACR 2011 is expected to be useful for African policy makers, the business community and international donors. It will be grounded in a rigorous analytical work. Based on lessons

of experience, it will provide recommendations on how to address the key challenges to competitiveness highlighted in the report.

The report will also present an integrated vision of the policy challenges African nations face as they build a foundation for sustainable growth and development. It will be jointly launched by the three institutions, together with DANIDA who is sponsoring the report, in early May 2011 in the context of World Economic Forum (WEF) on Africa, Cape Town in South Africa. In addition, this year The Africa Commission, an organization equally committed to improving competitiveness on the continent, has also provided its support to the report.

The 2011 ACR will have four chapters, each addressing different aspects of competitiveness in Africa. Chapter 1 reviews the general competitiveness and the role that trade and FDI can play in diversifying African economies and supporting growth. The remaining 3 chapters,

under the theme of Capitalizing on the Region's Resources, analyze the extent to which Africa is fully benefiting from its human, natural and cultural resources. Under this theme, the ACR highlights the importance of: strengthening the higher educational system, encouraging women's entrepreneurship, and more fully harnessing the benefits of the travel & tourism sector for moving up the value chain.

The report's draft findings emphasize that African economies must continue to develop economic environments that are based on productivity enhancements to better enable national economies to ensure solid future economic performance. Africa must focus on strengthening the institutional, physical, and human capital prerequisites for a strong and competitive private-sector led development - particularly on policies and interventions that open up opportunities for entrepreneurship and employment for all members of society. The state has an important role to play in this regard -- through creating enabling environment as well as identifying and removing obstacles to high-potential sectors and industries.

This Report will highlight a number of common themes that emerge from the analysis of the competitiveness landscape in Africa – Trade, FDI and free markets; Upgrading educational systems with a focus on higher education; Strengthening Women's Entrepreneurship; and Capitalizing on Travel & Tourism; and Creating National Competitiveness Councils: the role of government and business. The Report will also include detailed country profiles for almost all African countries, highlighting strengths and weaknesses. The data for this section will be drawn from the World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Surveys and the World Bank Enterprise Surveys.



5 Other publications

5.1 Working Paper Series

Task Managers Adeleke Salami and Ahmed Moummi

Duration 2007 – ongoing

The Working Paper Series (WPS) disseminates the findings of work in progress, preliminary research results, and development experience and lessons. They are published to encourage the exchange of ideas and innovative thinking among researchers, development practitioners, policymakers, and donors. The WPS has been published since 1983. Its old name was Economic Research Working Papers (ERWP), which was changed in 2007 to reflect its broader coverage. Since inception, 123 papers have been published under the series. Authors of the WPS are encouraged to further develop their ideas and findings in their papers for submission to refereed journals, including the Bank's journal, the African Development Review.

EDRE recorded a satisfactory performance regarding publication of WPS in 2010. The department produced fourteen WPS. In all the papers, policy implications are drawn while recommendations are suggested. Submissions for the publication of articles in the WPS are welcome from all professionals in the Bank. A brief on the procedure for submission of papers for publication in the WPS is contained in Annex 8. The WPS are available in printed copies, CDs, and online on the Bank's website.

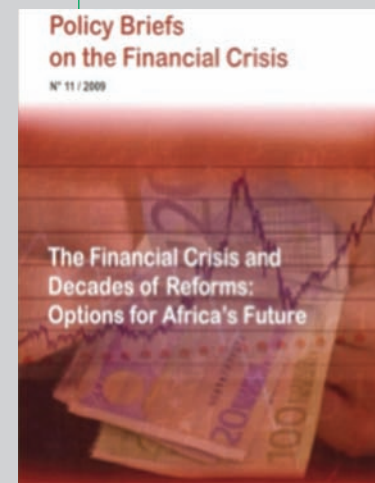
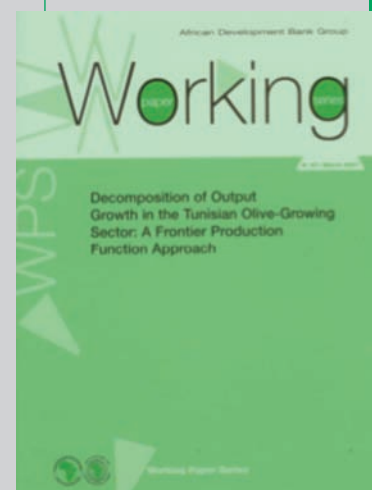
5.2 Policy Briefs on the Financial Crisis

Task Managers Albert Mafusire and Adeleke Salami

Duration 2008 – 2010

The Policy Briefs on the Financial Crisis (PBFC) are produced by the Chief Economist Complex, with contribution from other AfDB departments. The PBFC are intended to present analyses of experiences and lessons emerging from the financial crisis, so as to encourage policy debate that guides the search for sustainable solutions.

In 2010, EDRE produced 6 Financial Crisis Briefs, covering various issues. A list is provided in Annex Table 3



5.3 Development Research Briefs

Task manager **Adeleke Salami**

Duration **2009 – 2010**



The Development Research Briefs highlight recent research work of the Bank, or summaries of recent development issues relevant to Africa. The target audience for the Development Research Briefs includes policy makers, politicians, and development practitioners, who cannot be reached through journal articles and other Bank publications. The focus in all the Briefs is on policy implications and suggestions for policy interventions at the national and regional levels.

In 2010, 4 Development Research Briefs were produced. They are listed in Annex Table 3.

5.4 Commodity & Market brief

5.4.1 Africa Economic & Financial Brief (Market Brief)

Task Manager **Gil Seong Kang, Kim Hee-sik and Chaouch Anouar**

Duration **1 January – 31 December**

This global financial crisis called for the Bank and Regional Member Countries (RMCs) to take timely and appropriate policy measures to cope with its adverse impacts on the economies. As a part of its role of providing guidance to Africa's efforts on minimizing the impacts of the global financial and economic crisis, the Bank set up the Financial Crisis Monitoring Group (FCMG) in November 2008. The FCMG is primarily responsible for monitoring the impacts of the financial crisis, highlighting policy responses by RMCs and assessing their implications.

This process entails the preparation of a weekly report on fluctuations in key financial and macroeconomic indicators of different countries and different country groups.

As the global financial crisis subdued, Weekly Report has been reformulated into Africa Economic and Financial Brief as a part of Market Brief. The main focus has shifted from monitoring developments in the currency and commodity markets to monitoring developments of economies and policies regarding picking up growth momentum in the post-crisis period at the continent, sub-regions, and country levels.

Africa Economic & Financial Brief has served as a reference document for the Bank's Senior Management, Country and Regional Operations Departments, Sector Operations Departments, and Finance Complex. It also has been circulated to outside the Bank through the Bank's KVRC distribution channel.

The contents of Africa Economic & Financial Brief include the following:

- Market Commentary on stock, foreign exchange and commodity markets: summarize information on stock and foreign exchange markets of Africa with Appendix Tables and highlight major developments for key commodities of interest for Africa;
- Regional Developments: capture economic and political highlights at continent or sub-regional level;
- Counties in Focus: report major developments in some countries in the week, focused on policy innovations/shifts, major developments in the banking sector and major developments in the real sector;
- Development Partnerships: highlight relevant developments on Foreign Direct Investment, aid and trade;
- Summary

During January - August 2010, a total of 34 briefs were produced. Major developments of the economies of the RMCs and their policies can be summarized as follows:

- African currencies fluctuated substantially during the year up to date along with the value of the Euro vis-à-vis the US dollar. Most African currencies have weakened against the US dollar since the beginning of this year.
- In contrast, most African stock markets rallied strongly since the beginning of the year. In particular, the stock markets in Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Morocco recorded year-to-date gains of between 12% and 45%, while those in Egypt, Mauritius and South Africa registered minor gains of less than 5%. These upward trends stand in a sharp contrast to the major global stock markets which posted near zero or negative growth during the same period.
- Commodity markets showed mixed performance. While prices of precious metals including gold, silver, platinum increased, those of oil and copper decreased slightly, reflecting renewed worries over double dip recession.
- In the real side, some sectors hard hit by the global recession, especially mining and tourism, started to recover mainly due to rebounding commodity prices. However, the negative impacts of the global financial crisis persisted, leading to slow economic growth in some countries or delay of long-term development projects.
- The momentum for economic recovery in some countries is not merely due to commodity prices but also due to counter-cyclical policy measures and home-grown success stories, for instances, dramatic growth of maize production driven by agricultural subsidy programs in Malawi and Zambia. To address long-term development issues, African countries and regional economic communities have taken initiatives in various areas including infrastructure investments, private sector development, fiscal reforms and domestic resource mobilization. Significant process for regional integration was also made by regional economic communities, particularly in the East African Community (EAC) to establish the common market.

5.4.2 Africa Economic Briefs and Commodity Briefs

The Briefs highlight recent analytical research of the Bank and present quick analytical thoughts on pertinent development issues critical to Africa. The target audience for the Economic Briefs includes policy makers, researchers, and development practitioners, who cannot be reached through journal articles and other standard Bank publications. In 2010, 14 Briefs including those on economic, commodity and fragile states were published in 2010.



6 Knowledge dissemination



6.1 Partnership, Collaboration and Networking

This department actively pursues partnerships with other Departments within the Bank, research institutions, and networks, as well as other development partners in order to leverage knowledge and research capacity and to advance knowledge generation and dissemination. These collaborative efforts include the joint production of research reports, as well as the joint organization of major knowledge forums. The main collaborative initiatives are listed below:

- African Economic Outlook, a joint publication with the OECD Development Center, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- Africa Competitiveness Report, prepared in collaboration with the World Bank and the World Economic Forum;
- Migration and Remittances study, undertaken collaboratively with the World Bank;
- Africa Vision 2050 study, a joint activity with Agence Française de Développement;
- African Economic Conference, jointly organized with UNECA and UNDP;

6.2 African Economic Conference

Task managers Audrey Verdier-Chouchane

Project Duration 2006 - Ongoing

The Fifth Edition of the African Economic Conference (AEC) was held in Tunis, Tunisia, on October 27-29, 2010 around the theme: “Setting the agenda for Africa’s Economic Recovery and Long-term Growth”. The Conference comprised three Plenary Sessions with keynote presentations, a Round Table discussion, a Conference dinner, 15 Break-Out Sessions, 4 Special sessions and the launch of a joint UNDP/UNIDEP/AfDB initiative. The Conference was well attended by academics, policy makers, business people and development practitioners from Africa and beyond for a total number of participants of around 360.

The Conference is now well branded for professional discourse and debate on Africa’s development challenges. It has created a valuable platform for researchers, policy makers and development practitioners to exchange views on different issues. Discussions at the Conference contribute to formulating valuable policy options. The importance of the Conference and usefulness of the outcomes are also illustrated by the increasing number of institutions seeking to come on board as organizers, some with significant financial contributions. After its launch in 2006 by the African Development Bank, UNECA came on board as co-organizers in 2007. In 2010, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) have both become new partners. The AEC 2010 also enjoyed financial support from Canada and Korea through bilateral Trust Fund. The attendance by representatives of non-regional member countries of the Bank has increased over time, a sign of the interest in the debate on African development issues that the Conference helps galvanize. Media coverage of the 2010 Conference hit an all-time high.

The AEC 2010 incorporated some innovations based on feedback received from participants in previous AEC editions and Senior Management. First, this year’s format maximized interactions between panelists and the participants notably by adopting the Round Table and “Davos Style” formats. High caliber communication experts were used as moderators of panels and were effective in guiding the discussions leading to policy recommendations. Second, the Bank’s work was show-cased during special sessions. This innovation made it possible to present flagship activities and collaborative initiatives that require wider-sharing of results and inputs from the broader audience. Finally, a two-step process of selecting papers for the concurrent session was followed: pre-screening and conditional acceptance based on abstracts; final selection based on peer review reports on the full manuscript. This process significantly improved the quality of the papers and enhanced the quality of the discussions at the Conference. This process will also facilitate and speed up the post-conference work and save time in publishing the AEC proceedings (in the African Development Review and an edited volume) as the papers have already been peer-reviewed and carefully selected.

In line with the Bank’s Knowledge Management and Development Strategy (KMDS) 2008-2010, the AEC fulfills the capacity building as well as the knowledge generation and sharing

objectives of the Bank. The AEC leverages knowledge through partnerships and enhances the application of knowledge in development operations, and in doing so contributes to development effectiveness. It is a unique forum that nicely combines technical knowledge sharing and policy dialogue at the highest level. In this light, the AEC fulfills a unique role in the Bank's agenda.

6.3 Monthly Seminar Series

Task manager A. Moummi

Duration 2007 – Ongoing

In 2010, the monthly Seminar Series diversified to include presentation by visiting scholars and organizations. This did not only strengthen the partnerships and relationships with other key development institutions, but also provided an additional platform for knowledge creation and dissemination.

The Seminar Series has provided an opportunity for discussion on key policy and research instruments vital to Africa's continued development. Issues discussed have been both regionally focused and broad-based. A list of issues covered is provided in Annex Table 9.

6.4 Proposal to Establish the Proposed Knowledge Management Trust Fund (KMTF)

Task Manager Peter Ondiege

Duration January-May 2010

The proposal for the establishment of the Knowledge Management Trust Fund (KMTF) arises from the need to finance key components of the Bank's Knowledge Management and Development Strategy (KMDS) 2008-2012. The KMDS was approved by the Boards of Directors in July 2008 to promote synergy among operations complexes and the Chief Economist Complex (ECON) on knowledge-related activities, and to undertake knowledge activities that will increase the Bank's visibility as a knowledge Bank. At approval, the Board was informed that the implementation of the KMDS has resource implications beyond the financing of the knowledge development and dissemination activities from the Bank's administrative budget (KMDS, paragraph 10.3), and the establishment of a Knowledge Management Trust Fund (KMTF) was proposed to finance activities that cannot be covered by the Bank's administrative budget.

The overall objective of the KMTF is to mobilize, pool and leverage financial resources for strengthening knowledge development, management and dissemination; research and knowledge capacity building activities in RMCs; and leveraging and utilizing knowledge generated elsewhere (through partnerships). With a multi-year resource commitment, the KMTF would ensure budgetary certainty to support knowledge and research partnerships outlined in the KMDS 2008-2012 which cannot be financed from the administrative budget.

The establishment and operation of research and knowledge management trust funds is common practice in other Multilateral Development Banks such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. However, the comparative advantage of the ADB's KMTF is its exclusive focus on Africa and the fact that it will create an opportunity to mainstream knowledge in Bank operational activities.

The KMTF resources will be utilized to finance the KMDS activities beyond those covered by the administrative budget. These include notably activities under the KMDS's Strategic Pillar 2 on leveraging knowledge through building partnerships, including:

- (i) Collaborative research, statistical and capacity building activities involving shared costs which cannot be covered from administrative budget;
- (ii) Support for selected core activities of research networks, and Research and Capacity Building Institutions (RCBIs) which generate knowledge valuable to Bank operations and to RMCs;
- (iii) Support the knowledge sharing and dissemination activities of the Bank's existing knowledge networks (co-financing of conferences, seminars and workshops that are relevant to the Bank and to RMCs); support policy advocacy and dissemination of the Bank's knowledge products;
- (iv) Contribution to Knowledge dissemination workshops organized by knowledge centers, Think Tanks and other partners in member countries;
- (v) Collaborative research on emerging issues affecting Africa's development, and other development issues where the creation of new knowledge is key for better policy formulation;
- (vi) Research activities undertaken by RMCs in collaboration with institutions in non-RMCs where the African RCBI does not have the resources to co-finance its part;
- (vii) Topping up financing gaps for key knowledge activities (such as conferences, workshops, seminars) organized by partner African institutions as spelled out in existing MoU's with the Bank.

The KMTF will be housed within the Chief Economist Complex, which will ensure that knowledge activities and processes are undertaken in a coordinated, strategic, systematic, efficient and cost effective manner. The Partnerships and Cooperation Unit (ORRU) will be responsible for the mobilization and management of the KMTF resources and the general communications with donors.

It is therefore recommended to allocate an amount of One Million Unit of Account (UA 1.0 million) from the Bank's Surplus Account as its initial contribution to the Knowledge Management Trust Fund. This will serve as seed money for raising the KMTF's total budgetary target of UA 10 million for the three year cycle.



annexes

1	Staff of the Research Department in 2010
2	Table of Studies in 2010
3	EDRE Publications in 2010
4	Publications by EDRE staff in 2010
5	Conference and Workshop Presentation by EDRE Staff in 2010
6	Dissemination Missions Undertaken by EDRE in 2010
7	African Development Review – Author Guidelines
8	African Development Bank Working Paper Series – Author Guidelines
9	Monthly Knowledge Seminars

Annex 1

Staff of the Research Department in 2010

Research Department	
Directorate	
1. Léonce Ndikumana	Director
2. John C. Anyanwu	Lead Economist
3. Rhoda Bangurah	Team Assistant
4. Abiana Nelson	Administrative Assistant
5. Hela Zaghouani	Secretary/STS
6. Nejma Lazlem	Secretary/STS
ADOA	
7. Désiré Vencatachellum	Lead Economist
8. Marco Stampini	Principal Research Economist
9. Issa Faye	Principal Research Economist
10. Emelly Mutambatsere	Senior Research Economist
11. Thouraya Triki	Senior Research Economist
12. Yannis Arvantis	Research Economist
13. Ousman Gajigo	Statistical Economist
14. Sachiko Miyata	Statistical Economist
15. Alli Dimple Mukasa	Young Professional
16. Audrey Vergnes (Transferred to OWAS)	Young Professional
17. Charles Wetherill (Transferred to OSAN)	Young Professional
18. Sebastien Delahaye (Transferred to OSAN)	Young Professional
19. Rym Cherif	Research Assistant/STS
20. Wajdi Sfaihi	Statistical Assistant/STS
Research Division	
21. Abdul B. Kamara	Manager
22. Ines Hajri	Secretary
23. Peter Ondiege	Chief Research Economist
24. Hassan Aly (Transferred to ORNA)	Chief Research Economist
25. Audrey Verdier-Chouchane	Principal Research Economist
26. Zuzana Brixiova	Principal Research Economist
27. Gil Seong Kang (Left the Bank in October)	Principal Research Economist/Technical Assistant
28. Jiyoung Choi	Principal Research Economist/Technical Assistant
29. Adeleke Salami	Research Economist
30. Murefu Barasa (left the Bank in February)	Young Professional
31. Nizar Jouini (Transferred to ORNA)	Research Assistant/STS
32. Ines Mahjoub	Statistician Assistant/STS
Research Partnerships Division	
33. Peter Walkenhorst	Manager
34. Josiane M. Koné-Petangui	Secretary
35. Barfour Osei	Chief Research Economist
36. Abebe Shimeles	Principal Research Economist
37. Alex M. Mubiru	Principal Research Economist
38. Hee-Sik Kim	Principal Research Economist/Technical Assistant
39. Vinaye Ancharaz	Principal Research Economist
40. Victor Davies (Transferred to ONRI)	Senior Research Economist
41. Albert Mafusire	Senior Research Economist
42. Ahmed Moummi	Research Economist
43. Nooman Rebei (On leave of absence)	Research Economist
44. Iza Lejárraga (Left the Bank in January)	Young Professional
45. Imen Chorfi (Transferred to ORSA)	Research Assistant/STS
46. Aymen Dhib	Statistical Assistant/STS

Annex 2

Table of Studies in 2010

Title of the study	Task managers	Starting year	Expected year of Completion
Completed in 2010			
Growth, Poverty and Inequality in Selected African Middle Income Countries	Audrey Verdier-Chouchane	Sep-08	2010
Mobile Banking in Africa: Taking the Bank to the People	Peter Ondiege	October 2010	2010
Poverty Analysis in Democratic Republic of Congo	Ahmed Moumami	Mar-08	2010
Future of Smallholder in East Africa	Adeleke Salami	2008	2010
Achieving Strong, Sustained and Shared Growth in Africa in the Post-crisis Global Economy	Zuzana Brixiova (in cooperation with UNECA and AUC)	2010	2010
Additionality of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) in Upstream Oil and Gas in Africa	Charles Wetherill	2010	2010
Welfare Analysis Using Data from the International Comparison Program for Africa	Abebe Shimeles	2009	2010
Coffee Production in Africa and the Global Market Situation	A.Mafusire, A. Salami, A.B Kamara and F.E Lawson	2010	2010
Chinese Trade and Investment Activities in Africa	Barfour Osei,Alex Mutebi Mubiru	2010	2010
Ongoing Studies			
China-Africa Research Initiative	Peter Walkenhorst	2009	2011
Fostering Shared Growth: Urbanization, Inequalities and Poverty in Africa	Albert Mafusire	2009	2010
The Social and Environmental Impact of Mining in Zambia	John C. Anyanwu and Kaouther Abderrahim	2010	Ongoing
African Vision 2050	B. Osei	2008	Ongoing
Growth and Aid Effectiveness in Fragile and Post-Conflict Countries	Victor Davies	2009	2011
Growth Diagnostics	Abebe Shimeles	2009	2011
Migration, Remittances and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa	Abebe Shimeles	2007	2011
Additionality and Development Outcome Assessment of the Bank's Private Sector Operations (ADOA)	Marco Stampini.	October 2008	ongoing.
Reaching Africa's Growth Potential: Towards Strong, Sustained and Shared Growth	Zuzana Brixiova	October 2010	Ongoing
FDI and Growth in Africa: Resilience During the Crisis and longer term Impact	Zuzana Brixiova	2010	2011
Reforming Higher Education: Access, Equity, and Financing - in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tunisia	Peter Ondiege	2010	2011
Nigeria Investment Climate Assessment (ICA) 2009	Peter Ondiege	2010	On going
Development Aid and Access to Water and Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa	Marco Stampini and Adeleke Salami	2008	2011
Financing and Management of Power Systems in Africa	Emelly Mutambatsere	2010	2011
Agricultural growth in West Africa: Market and Policy Options	Nejib Kacem (OSAN) and Adeleke Salami	2010	2012
Making Finance Work for Africa	Thouraya Triki and Issa Faye	2010	2011
Publications			
African Competitiveness Report (ACR) 2011	Peter Ondiege and Zuzan Brixiova	2010	2011
African Development Report 2010	B. Osei	2009	2010
African Development Report 2011	Désiré Vencatachellum and M. Stampini	2010	2011
African Development Review 2011	John Anyanwu	Continuing	Continuing
African Economic Outlook (AEO) 2010/2011	Alex Mubiru and Ahmed Moumami	Continuing	Continuing
Development Research Brief	Adeleke Salami	2009	2010
Policy Briefs on the Financial Crisis	Adeleke Salami	2009	2010
Working Paper Series	Adeleke Salami and Ahmed Moumami	Continuing	Continuing
Fragile State brief	Adeleke Salami	2008	Continuing
Africa Economic Brief	Adeleke Salami	2010	Continuing
Financial Crisis Weekly Report	Gil Seong Kang/ Jiyoung Choi	Jan -09	On-going

Annex 3

EDRE Publications in 2010

SN	Books	Issue No
1	Research Summary 2009	
2	African Economic Outlook 2010	
3	African Development Review (5 issues)	
4	African Development Report 2010	
5	AEC Proceedings 2008	
6	AEC Report 2009	
7	Proceeding of April 10 Workshop on Financial Crisis	
SN	Working papers	Issue No
1	Technology Gap and Efficiency in Cocoa Production in West and Central Africa: Implications for Cocoa Sector Development	104
2	Smallholder Agriculture in East Africa: Trends, Constraints and Opportunities	105
3	Does Human Capital Protect Workers against Exogenous Shocks? South Africa in the 2008 – 2009 Crisis	106
4	China, Africa and the International Aid Architecture	107
5	Is there a case for formal inflation targeting un Sub-Saharan Africa?	108
6	Aid for Trade (Regional Reviews)	109
7	Education and Employment in Malawi	110
8	Assessing Absolute and Relative Pro-poor Growth, with an Application to the MENA Region	111
9	Analysis of poverty in Democratic Republic of Congo	112
10	Monetary Policy Conduct Based on Nonlinear Taylor Rule: Evidence from South Africa	113
11	Additionality of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) in Upstream Oil and Gas in Africa	114
12	Analyzing Pro-Poor Growth in Southern Africa: Lessons from Mauritius and South Africa	115
13	Unlocking Productive Entrepreneurship in Ethiopia: Which Incentives Matter?	116
14	Supporting Africa's Post-Crisis Growth :The Role of Macroeconomic Policies	117
15	Assessment of the Trade Finance Market in Africa Post- Crisis	118
16	Migration Patterns, Trends and Policy Issues in Africa	119
17	Community Based Health Insurance Schemes In Africa: The Case Of Rwanda	120
18	Financing Goal 1 of the MDGs in Africa: Some Evidence from Cross-Country Data	121
19	Welfare Analysis Using Data from the International Comparison Program for Africa	122
SN	Development Research Briefs	Issue No
1	Enhancing the Competitiveness of Four African Economies: Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, and Tunisia	No.1
2	Mauritius Investment Climate Assessment 2010	No.2
3	Lengthening Financial Contracts, an Issue in the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Region	No.3
4	Reconciling Financial Sector Stability	No.4
SN	Economic Brief	
1	Additionality of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) in Upstream Oil and Gas in Africa".	
2	Infrastructure Deficit in Africa (Market Study)	
3	Ethiopia's Economic Growth Performance: Current Situation and Challenges (Econ Brief)	
4	Migration Trends, Patterns and Determinants: The African Story	
5	Chinese Trade and Investment Activities in Africa	
6	Mobile Banking in Africa: Taking the Bank to the People	
SN	Market / Commodity Brief	
1	Climate Risk, Temperature Dynamics, and Insurance in South Africa mark	
2	Briefing Note on the African Economic Outlook 2010 Africa Rebounding	
3	The European Debt Crisis: Risks for Africa?	
4	Update on the Food Situation in the Sahelian Countries com	
5	Coffee Production in Africa and the Global Market Situation com	
6	Base Metal Production in Africa and the Global Market Situation com	
7	Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production in Africa and the Global Market Situation	
SN	Fragile State Brief	
1	African Development Bank's Experience in Fragile States	No.1
SN	Policy Briefs on the Financial Crisis	
1	Africa in the Wake of the Global Financial Crisis: Challenges Ahead and the Role of the Bank	
2	Containing the Impact of the Global Crisis and Paving the Way to Strong Recovery in Africa	
3	A Preliminary Assessment of the Implications of Financial Regulatory Reform for African Countries	
4	Africa Rebounding: When and How to Exit from Crisis Intervention Policies	
5	Financing of sustainable energy solution	
6	Domestic Resource Mobilization across Africa: Trends, Challenges and Policy Options	

Annex 4

Publications by EDRE staff in 2010

Title of Published Paper	Year*	Authors/Dept	Journal/Book/Conference Title
Published Articles			
The Changing Role of States, Markets, and International Organizations: Does Globalization Warrant a Reevaluation?	2010	Hassan Aly	Harvard College Economic Review V.4, No 2
Gender and Agricultural Productivity in a Surplus Labor, Traditional Economy: Empirical Evidence from Nepal	2010	Hassan Aly and Michael P. Shields	Journal of Developing Areas, Vol. 43, No. 2, PP 111-124
Measurement of Capital Flight: Methodology and Results for Sub-Saharan African Countries	2010	Leonce Ndikumana and James K. Boyce	African Development Review 22 (4), 471-481, 2010
Revenue mobilization in African Countries: Does Natural Resource Endowment Matter?	2010	Leonce Ndikumana and Kaouther Abderrahim	African Development Review 22 (3), 351-365, 2010
Africa's counter-cyclical policy responses to the crisis	2010	Louis Kasekende, Leonce Ndikumana and Zuzana Brixiova,	Journal of Globalization and Development (Symposium Edition), Vol. 1(1), article 16, January 2010.
Capital Flight Repatriation: Investigation of its Potential Gains for Sub-Saharan African Countries	2010	Leonce Ndikumana and Hypolite Fofack	African Development Review 22 (1), 4-22, 2010
Heterogeneous Treatment Effects in Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: Assessing the impact of Progress on Agricultural Households	2010	Sudhanshu Handa , Benjamin Davis, Marco Stampini and Paul Winters	Journal of Development Effectiveness 2(3):320-335
Unlocking Productive Entrepreneurship in Africa's Least Developed Countries	2010	Zuzana Brixiova	African Development Review, Vol. 22, Issue 3, pages 440 – 451.
Africa: Africa's Counter-cyclical Response to the Crisis	2010	Louis Kasekende, Zuzana Brixiova and Leonce Ndikumana	Journal of Globalization and Development Vol. 1, Issue 1, Art. 16
Capital Flows and the Boom-Bust Cycle: The Case of Estonia	2010	Zuzana Brixiova, Laura Vartia and Andreas Worgotter	Economic Systems , Vol. 34, Issue 1, pp. 55-72
On the Road to Euro: How Synchronized is Estonia with the Euro Zone?	2010	Zuzana Brixiova, Margaret Morgan and Andreas Worgotter	European Journal of Comparative Economics Vol. 7, Issue 1, pp. 203-227
Africa: Africa's Counter-cyclical Response to the Crisis	2010	Louis Kasekende, Zuzana Brixiova and Leonce Ndikumana	Journal of Globalization and Development Vol. 1, Issue 1, Art. 16
Do International Remittances Affect Poverty in Africa?	2010	John C. Anyanwu and Andrew E. O Erhijakpor	African Development Review Vol. 22, No. 1, March, 51-91.
Poverty in Nigeria: A Gendered Analysis	2010	John C Anyanwu	African Statistical Journal Vol. 11
Introduction: Fostering Development in an Era of Financial and Economic Crises	2010	L. Ndikumana, Abdul B. Kamara and Albert. Mafusire	African Development Review Volume 22, Issue 3, pages 347–350,
The persistence of urban poverty in Ethiopia. A tale of two measurements	2010	Shimeles Abebe and Arne Bigsten	Applied Economics Letters, forthcoming, 2010
Can Water Undermine Africa's Growth in the 21st Century: Issues and Options	2010	Abdul B. Kamara	Oxford Companion to the Economics of Africa
How Africa could suffer from the EU's economic slowdown" in Trade Negotiations Insights	2010	Abdul B. Kamara and Gil Seong Kang	Issue 8, Volume 9.
Impacts of the Rise of China on Developing Country Trade: Evidence from North Africa	2010	Peter Walkenhorst and Paul Brenton	African Development Review, forthcoming 2010
China's Increasing Engagement in Africa: Towards Stronger Trade, Investment, and Development Cooperation.	2010	Peter Walkenhorst and Richard Schiere	African Development Review, forthcoming 2010
China's Challenge to India's Economic Hegemony over Mauritius: A Tale of Two Giants and a Pigmy	2010	Vinaye Ancharaz	Journal of African Development, forthcoming
Aid for Trade and Climate Change Financing Mechanisms: Maximizing Benefits from Complementarities	2010	Vinaye Ancharaz	Trade Negotiations Insights, Vol. 8, Issue No. 10
The bi-dimensional decomposition of regional inequality based on the weighted coefficient of variation	2010	Takahiro Akita and Sachiko Miyata	Letters in Spatial and Resource Sciences, Vol.3, No.3.

Title of Published Paper	Year*	Authors/Dept	Journal/Book/Conference Title
Working Papers			
Technology Gap and Efficiency in Cocoa Production in West and Central Africa: Implications for Cocoa Sector Development:	2010	Guy Blaise Nkamleu (OPEV), Joachim Nyemeck & Jim Gockowski	Working Paper No. 104
Smallholder Agriculture in East Africa: Trends, Constraints and Opportunities	2010	Adeleke Salami, Abdul B. Kamara and Zuzana Brixiova	Working Paper No. 105
Does Human Capital Protect Workers against Exogenous Shocks? South Africa in the 2008-2009 Crisis.	2010	Ronald Leung, Marco Stampini and Desire Vencatachellum	Working Paper Series No. 106. African Development Bank
China, Africa and the International Aid Architecture	2010	Deborah Bräutigam	Working Paper Series No. 107 African Development Bank
Is there a case for formal inflation targeting in sub-Saharan Africa?	2010	James Heintz and Léonce Ndikumana	Working Paper Series No. 108 African Development Bank
Aid for Trade (Regional Reviews)	2010	Tonia Kandiero and Kupukile Mlambo	Working Paper Series No. 109 African Development Bank
Education and Employment in Malawi	2010	Vicent Castel, Matha Phiri and Marco Stampini	Working Paper Series No. 110.
Assessing Absolute and Relative Pro-poor Growth, with an Application to the MENA Region	2010	Sami Bibi, Jean-Yves Duclos and Audrey Verdier-Chouchane	Working Paper Series No. 111
Analysis of poverty in Democratic Republic of Congo	2010	Ahmed Moummi	Working Paper Series No. 112
Monetary Policy Conduct Based on Nonlinear Taylor Rule: Evidence from South Africa	2010	Ncube, Mthuli; Tshuma, M. Mthokozisi	Working Paper Series No. 113
Additionality of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) in Upstream Oil and Gas in Africa	2010	Charles Wetherill	Working Paper Series No. 114 African Development Bank
Analyzing Pro-Poor Growth In Southern Africa: Lessons From Mauritius and South Africa	2010	Jean-Yves Duclos and Audrey Verdier-Chouchane	Working Paper No. 115
Modeling Institutions, Start ups and Productivity during Transition	2010	Zuzana Brixiova and Balazs Egert	OECD Working Paper No. 773.
Unlocking Productive Entrepreneurship in Africa's Least Developed Countries	2010	Zuzana Brixiova	William Davidson Institute WP # 990, WDI at the University of Michigan
Unlocking Productive Entrepreneurship in Ethiopia: Which Incentives Matter?	2010	Zuzana Brixiova and Emerta Asaminew	Working Paper No. 116
Supporting Africa's Post-Crisis Growth: The Role of Macroeconomic Policies	2010	Zuzana Brixiova and Leonce Ndikumana, with contributions from Kaouther Abderrahim	Working Paper No. 117
Containing the Impact of the Global Crisis and Paving the Way to Strong Recovery in Africa	2010	Zuzana Brixiova, Abdul B. Kamara, and Leonce Ndikumana	Policy Brief on the Financial Crisis No. 4/2010
Africa Rebounding: When and How to Exit from Crisis Intervention Policies	2010	Zuzana Brixiova, Abdul B. Kamara and Léonce Ndikumana	Policy Brief on the Financial Crisis No. 2/2010
Africa in the Wake of the Global Financial Crisis: Challenges Ahead and the Role of the Bank	2010	Deveelopment Research Department (EDRE)	Policy Brief on the Financial crisis No.1/2010
Financing of sustainable energy solution	2010	Mafalda Duarte, Subha Nagarajan, Zuzana Brixiova	C-10 Policy Brief No. 3
Domestic Resource Mobilization across Africa: Trends, Challenges and Policy Options	2010	Alex Mubiru	C-10 Policy Brief No. 2
Africa in the Post-crisis Global Economy: Turning the Recovery into Strong, Sustained and Shared Growth	2010	Zuzana Brixiova	C-10 Policy Brief No. 1
Coffee Production in Africa and the Global Market Situation	2010	Albert Mafusire, Adeleke Salami, Abdul.B Kamara and Fessou E.Lawson	Commodity/Market Brief
The European Debt Crisis: Risks for Africa?	2010	Gil Seong Kang, Abdul B. Kamara and Zuzana Brixiova	Commodity/Market Brief
Base Metal Production in Africa and the Global Market Situation	2010	John C. Anyanwu, Nirina Letsara and Kaouther Abderrahim	Commodity/Market Brief, Vol. 1, Issue 3, 23 July 2010.
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production in Africa and the Global Market Situation	2010	John C. Anyanwu, Kaouther Abderrahim, and Amel Feidi	Commodity Market Brief, Vol. 1, Issue 4, 8 October 2010
Infrastructure Deficit and Opportunities in Africa	2010	Albert Mafusire, John C. Anyanwu, Zuzana Brixiova and Alex Mutebi Mubiru	Economic Brief, September 2010
Chinese Trade and Investment Activities in Africa	2010	Barfour Osei, Alex Mutebi Mubiru	Policy Brief - Volume1, Issue 4

Title of Published Paper	Year*	Authors/Dept	Journal/Book/Conference Title
Working Papers			
The Impact of China-Africa Investment Relations: The Case of Mauritius	2010	Vinaye Ancharaz and Verena Tandrayen	AERC Policy Brief No. 6
The impact of China-Africa Trade Relations: The Case of Mauritius	2010	Vinaye Ancharaz and Baboo Nowbutsing	AERC Policy Brief No. 7
Aid for Trade and Climate Change Financing Mechanisms: Best Practices and Lessons Learned for LDCs and SVEs in Africa	2010	Vinaye Ancharaz and Riad Sultan	ICTSD Issue Paper No. 10
Books and Chapters in Books			
Can Water Undermine Africa's Growth in the 21st Century: Issues and Options	2010	Abdul B. Kamara	Oxford Companion to the Economics of Africa
"The Telecoms Revolution", in Nigeria 50: Celebrating 50 Years of Independence, Newsdesk Communications Ltd., London	2010	John C. Anyanwu	Nigeria 50: Celebrating 50 Years of Independence, Newsdeskmedia Communications Ltd., London , 69-72
"Evolution of a Nation", in Nigeria 50: Celebrating 50 Years of Independence, Newsdeskmedia, London	2010	John C. Anyanwu	Nigeria 50: Celebrating 50 Years of Independence, Newsdeskmedia Communications Ltd, London, 16-19
Soaring Food Prices and Africa's Vulnerability and Responses in Mohamed Behnassi, Sidney Draggan, and Sanni Yaya (editors) Global Food Insecurity: Rethinking Agricultural and Rural Development Paradigm and Policy, published by Springer, Netherlands	2010	Abdul.B. Kamara, Albert Mafusire and Vicent Castel	
Legal Services: Does More Trade Rhyme With Better Justice?	2010	Peter Walkenhorst and Olivier Cattaneo	In Olivier Cattaneo, Michael Engman, Sebastian Sáez, and Robert Stern (editors), International Trade in Services: New Trends and Opportunities for Developing Countries. Washington DC: The World Bank, 2010 pp. 67-97
Accounting Services: Ensuring Good Governance, Financial Stability, and Economic Growth through Trade	2010	Peter Walkenhorst and Olivier Cattaneo	In Olivier Cattaneo, Michael Engman, Sebastian Sáez, and Robert Stern (editors), International Trade in Services: New Trends and Opportunities for Developing Countries. Washington DC: The World Bank, 2010; pp. 263-291
Regional Integration: Status, Developments and Challenges	2010	Peter Walkenhorst and Lulu Shui	In José R. López-Cálix, Peter Walkenhorst and Ndiame Diop (editors), Trade Competitiveness of the Middle East and North Africa. Washington DC: The World Bank, 2010; 267-297
Globalization and Competition from China and India: Policy Responses in the Middle East and North Africa	2010	Peter Walkenhorst, Paul Brenton and Lulu Shui	In José R. López-Cálix, Peter Walkenhorst and Ndiame Diop (editors), Trade Competitiveness of the Middle East and North Africa. Washington DC: The World Bank, 2010; pp. 227-264
Services Trade as an Engine of Growth and Development: Situation and Prospects in Algeria	2010	Peter Walkenhorst, Olivier Cattaneo, Said Ighilahriz, José R. López-Cálix	In José R. López-Cálix, Peter Walkenhorst and Ndiame Diop (editors), Trade Competitiveness of the Middle East and North Africa. Washington DC: The World Bank, 2010; pp. 163-189
Emerging Export Services: Where Does Tunisia Stand?	2010	Peter Walkenhorst, Olivier Cattaneo and Ndiame Diop	In José R. López-Cálix, Peter Walkenhorst and Ndiame Diop (editors), Trade Competitiveness of the Middle East and North Africa. Washington DC: The World Bank, 2010; pp. 105-133
Trade Reforms for Export Competitiveness: What are the Issues for the Middle East and North Africa.	2010	Peter Walkenhorst, Ndiame Diop and José R. López-Cálix	In José R. López-Cálix, Peter Walkenhorst and Ndiame Diop (editors), Trade Competitiveness of the Middle East and North Africa. Washington DC: The World Bank, 2010; pp.1-9
Rice in Africa: Will Imports Continue to Grow	2010	Ousman Gajigo and Glenn Denning	In The Rice Crisis: Markets, Policies and Food Security, Editor: David Dawe, FAO 163-187

Title of Published Paper	Year*	Authors/Dept	Journal/Book/Conference Title
Books and Chapters in Books			
Mitigating the Impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis in Africa	2010	Louis Kasekende, Leonce Ndikumana and Abdul Kamara (editors)	Economica, Paris France, 2010
The financial crisis – Strategies for mitigating its impact in Africa: Conclusion and the Way forward.	2010	Louis Kasekende and Leonce Ndikumana.	In L. Kasekende, L. Ndikumana and A. Kamara (Eds.) Mitigating the Impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis in Africa, Paris: Economica, 2010, pp. 147-155.
Growth and Development In Africa: Challenges And Opportunities.	2010	Leonce Ndikumana.	In Shahrukh Rafi Khan and Jens Christiansen (Eds.) Towards New Developmentalism: Market as Means rather than Master. Pp. 203-224. London and New York: Routledge, 2010.
Africa's Revolving Door: External Borrowing and Capital Flight in Sub-Saharan Africa	2010	Leonce Ndikumana and James K. Boyce	In Vishnu Padayachee (ed.), Political Economy of Africa, 2010

Annex 5

Conference and Workshop Presentation by EDRE Staff in 2010

Conference Presentations	Year*	Authors/Dept	Conference/ Workshop Title	Place, e.g. UK
Conference Presentations				
An African demand system? Welfare implications based on ICP 2005	October 2010	Abebe Shimeles	2010 African Economic Conference	Tunis, Tunisia
Does Human Capital Protect Workers against Exogenous Shocks? South Africa in the 2008-2009 Crisis	3-4 May 2010	Marco Stampini	World Bank/IZA Conference on Employment and Development	Cape Town, South Africa
Does Human Capital Protect Workers against Exogenous Shocks? South Africa in the 2008-2009 Crisis	October 2010	Marco Stampini	2010 African Economic Conference	Tunis, Tunisia
Consolidation in Africa: Does good Governance Create Value for US Acquirers	July 2010	Thouraya Triki	15th Annual Meeting, The African Econometric Society	Cairo, Egypt
Financing Performance of the Power Sector in Africa: A Review of the Evidence and Lessons Learnt	June 6-9, 2010	Emelly Mutambatsere	International Association for Energy Economics 33rd Annual Conference	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Globalization and Women's Status in the Arab World: Blessing or Curse?	June 2010	Hassan Aly	The 9th Annual International Conference of the Middle East Economic Association	Istanbul, Turkey
Africa's Recovery from the Global Recession: Challenges and Opportunities	March, 2010	Hassan Aly	The American University of Cairo	Cairo, Egypt
Taxation, Revenue Allocation and Fiscal Federalism in Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Policy Options	August 26-28, 2010	Adeleke Salami	11th Bi-Annual European Association for Comparative Economic Studies (EACES) Conference	Tartu, Estonia
Supporting Africa's Post-Crisis Growth: The Role of Macroeconomic Policies	October 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	Conference on Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Low Income Countries (organized by the Danish Institute for International Studies)	Copenhagen, Denmark
Business Environment, Start Ups and Productivity during Transition	January 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	2010 ASSA Annual Meetings	Atlanta, United States
Modeling Institutions, Start up and Productivity during Transition	February 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	1st International Conference on Computing in Economics and Finance	Sousse, Tunisia
Unlocking Productive Entrepreneurship in Ethiopia: Which Incentives Matter?	May 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	5th World Bank/IZA Conference on Employment and Development	Cape Town, South Africa
Economic Causes of Conflict in Africa: Past and Present	June 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	Conference on Security in Africa, organized by the US Africa Command and the U.S. Department of State	Stuttgart, Germany
Unlocking Productive Entrepreneurship in Africa's Least Developed Countries	June 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	11th Annual Conference of the Association for Public Economic Theory	Istanbul, Turkey
After the Crisis: Labor Market Adjustment in Estonia	March, 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	Conference of the International Atlantic Economic Society	Prague, Czech Republic
Modeling Institutions, Start up and Productivity during Transition	July, 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	15th Annual Conference of the Society for Computational Economics	London, UK
Analyzing Pro-Poor Growth In Southern Africa: Lessons From Mauritius And South Africa	October 2010	Audrey Verdier-Chouchane	African Economic Conference 2010	Tunis, Tunisia
Migration in Africa: patterns, trends and determinants	2010	Abebe Shimeles	Oxford University, CSAE	Oxford, UK
From Unilateral Preferences to Reciprocity: Impact of the ACP-EU EPA on ESA countries	2010	Sawkut Rojid and Vinaye Ancharaz	13th Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis, Penang, Malaysia – GTAP Resource #3208	Penang, Malaysia
An African demand system? Welfare implications based on ICP 2005	October 2010	Abebe Shimeles	2010 African Economic Conference	Tunis, Tunisia

Conference Presentations	Year*	Authors/Dept	Conference/ Workshop Title	Place, e.g. UK
Global Financial Crisis and Income Inequality in Africa: The Role of International Remittances	3-5 January 2010	John C. Anyanwu	Presented at the 2010 Annual Convention of the Allied Social Science Associations (ASSA)	Atlanta, Georgia, USA
Mining Taxation in Africa: Lessons from the Zambian Experience	1-2 November 2010	John C. Anyanwu	Presented at the 3rd West and Central Africa Mining Forum, Accra, Ghana, Organized by Magenta Global Pte Ltd, Singapore.	Accra, Ghana
Seminars and Workshops				
Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Africa	March 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	Seminar for students in International Relations at the Anglo-American University in Prague	Prague, Czech Republic
Unlocking Productive Entrepreneurship in Ethiopia: Which Incentives Matter?	March 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	Seminar at the CERGE-EI	Prague, Czech Republic
Ports, Logistics and Trade in Africa	12 April 2010	Peter Walkenhorst	Seminar on Public-Private Partnerships in Ports organized by the International Finance Corporation and the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa	Cairo, Egypt
Seminar on Balancing Debt Sustainability and Development	6 May 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	ADI training workshop for policymakers from East Africa	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Migration, Remittances and Development in Africa.	25 May 2010	Peter Walkenhorst	Side Event at the Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Unlocking Productive Entrepreneurship in Ethiopia: Which Incentives Matter?	October 2010	Zuzana Brixiova	Seminar at the University of Southern Denmark	Odense, Denmark

Annex 6

Dissemination Missions Undertaken by EDRE in 2010

Activity		Country visited
African Economic Outlook		RMCs: Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Equatorial Guinea Non-RMCs: Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, Pretoria, Switzerland, Portugal, and United States of America
Africa Competitiveness Report		Mauritius and France
Workshop and studies	ACP Meeting on African Economic Outlook Evaluation	Brussels, Belgium
	Seminar on the Port Public-Private Partnership	Egypt
	Challenge of Growth, Employment Conference	Norway
	Bank Delegation for the President Visit to Japan	Japan
	Migration and Remittances in sub- Saharan Africa	United States of America
	2010 Conference on Economic Development in Africa	United Kingdom
	Meeting on Vision 2050	Cape town
	G-20 High Level Development Working Group Meeting	South Korea
	2nd Conference on Empirical Issues in International Trade and Finance	India
	Africa Banking Summit 2010	South Africa
	8th Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Research Network Conference	Senegal
	The Annual Bank Conference on Dev Economics(ABCDE)	Stockholm
	AERC biannual meeting (Nairobi)/Launching of ADR2010	Tanzania
	Emerging Africa and the Africa Business Forum	Spain
	Competitiveness Workshops	Tanzania
	Sussex United Kingdom: Enhancing Domestic Resource Mobilization in Sub-Sahara Africa research	United Kingdom
	Mauritius Investment Climate Assessment (ICA) Presentation to Govt. and other stakeholder	Mauritius
	11th Conference of the Association of Public Economic Theory	Turkey
	Conference on Economics and Security in Africa	Germany
	Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA)/ World Bank conference on Employment and Development	South Africa
	The 1st Inter Symposium in Computational Economic and Finance	Tunisia
	The Annual Conference of the African Econometrics Societies	Egypt
	Middle East Econ Association International Conference	Turkey
	Yes African Can: Success Stories from a Dynamic Continent	United States of America
	Making Finance Work for Africa	Egypt, Morocco, Senegal and South Africa
	The International Forum on African Development	France
	Conseil des Ministre APPA et Congrès Africain du Pétrole	Democratic Republic of Congo
	Additionality and Development Outcomes Assessment	Kenya, Libya, Mali, Senegal and South Africa,
	Africa Banking Summit 2010	South Africa
	The Annual Bank Conference on Dev Economics	Sweden
	International Association for Energy Economics Conference	Brazil
	Growth Diagnostic Project	Ghana
	The Port Public-Private Partnership	Egypt
	International Economic Forum	France
	Challenge of Growth, Employment Conference	Norway
	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Global Forum on Development	France
	High Level Plenary Meetings on MDGs	United States of America

African Development Review – Author Guidelines

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Bosrup, E. (1981), "Populations and Technological Change", University of Chicago Press, Chicago, USA.

Cohen, J. (1980), "Land Tenure and Rural Development in Africa", in *Agricultural Development in Africa*, R. Bates and M. Lofchie (eds), Praeger, New York, USA.

Nissanke, M. and Thorbecke, E. (2008), "Introduction: Globalization-Poverty Channels and Case Studies from Sub-Saharan Africa", *African Development Review*, Vol. 20, No. 1, April, 1-19.

Venables, A. J. (2009), "Rethinking Growth in a Globalizing World: an Economic Geography Lens", *African Development Review*, Vol. 21, No.2, September, 331-351.

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The WPS is coordinated by the Development Research Department.

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The Editorial Committee is made up of Bank staff.

Guidelines for Paper Submission

Draft papers for the Working Paper Series should be submitted electronically (as MS Word documents) to the Coordinators; papers should be single-spaced throughout and be within the range of 8 000 to 10 000 words. Draft papers with more than 10 000 words will be returned without comments. There are neither submission fees nor page charges.

The first page of the draft papers need to include (a) the paper's title, (b) the author's name, title, current address, telephone, fax numbers, and e-mail address, and (c) an abstract of no more than 150 words in English and French, the keywords and JEL classification. Papers may be submitted in either English or French. Abstracts should be in both French and English. No more than three levels of headings should be used.

Style of references

The reference style needs to follow the following examples:

- a) References to journal articles: Lucas, Robert E. Jr. (1988) 'On the Mechanics of Economic Development', Journal of Monetary Economics, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 3-42.
- b) References to articles in books: Bourguignon, Francois and Luiz A. Pereira da Silva (2003) 'Conclusion: Where to Go from Here?', in François Bourguignon and Luiz A. Pereira da Silva (eds) The Impact of Economic Policies on Poverty and Income Distribution: Evaluation Techniques and Tools, Washington, D.C. and New York: World Bank and Oxford University Press: 339-50.
- c) References to monographs/books: Taylor, Lance (2004) Reconstructing Macroeconomics, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- d) References to unpublished items: Rodrik, Dani (2004) 'Rethinking Growth Policies in the Developing World', Draft of the Luca d'Agliano Lecture delivered on October 8, 2004, in Torino, Italy. Note: if possible, include website where the paper is available.

Review Process

The processing of the WPS is structured with a view to expedite the dissemination of research and operationally relevant knowledge. The processing involves the following steps:

Draft working papers should be submitted to the WPS Coordinator, Mr. Adeleke Salami using the following e-mails: a.salami@afdb.org with a copy to the Chair of the Editorial Committee Mr. D. Vencatachellum on d. vencatachellum @afdb.org.

The WPS Coordinators will make an initial assessment to ensure the draft papers meet the requirements as set out above.

The draft papers shall be submitted to two peer reviewers. The comments will be sent back to the author/s for revision of the papers as needed.

The revised paper will be presented to the Network of Economists in the Bank's Seminar Series.

The author/s shall revise the paper to reflect comments from the seminar and submit the final manuscript to the Chair of the Editorial Committee who will review the final paper and clear before forwarding to the Director of the Development Research Department.

The Director will clear the draft paper and forward to the Chief Economist for final clearance and publication.

Credits and Disclaimers

Authorship – Experts (Bank staff or external experts) who have contributed substantially to the paper shall be listed as authors on the front page of the paper. The Chair of the Editorial Committee, in collaboration with Management of the originating Department/Unit, shall ascertain that adequate credit is duly given to all those who contributed to the study.

Acknowledgements – The WPS shall sufficiently acknowledge the Bank Departments/Units and external institutions collaborating in the study. Reviewers and editorial assistance shall be duly acknowledged as well.

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Working Papers are available online at <http://www.afdb.org/>

Annex 9

Monthly Knowledge Seminars

Date	Theme	Presenter(s)	Affiliation(s)	Host
26-Jan	Managing a Sovereign Wealth Fund/La Gestion d'un Fond Souverain	Michael Du Jeu	Renaissance Investment Management	EDRE
4-Feb	Transformative Role of Financial Deepening	Hee Sik Kim	African Development Bank	EDRE
11-Feb	Monetary Policy Design when Consumption Prices are Subsidized: The Case of Tunisia	Nooman Rebei	African Development Bank	EDRE
18-Feb	Monetary Policy in the African Context	Prof. Leonce Ndikumana	African Development Bank	EDRE
19-Mar	Book Launch: L'Afrique peut-elle gagner sa place dans la mondialisation	Bakouy Ferdinand	African Development Bank	EDRE
26-Mar	The Impact of Project Cost on The Disbursement Delay	GOHOU, GASTON	African Development Bank	EDRE
9-Apr	Growth, poverty and inequality in selected African middle income countries	Jean-Yves Duclos	African Development Bank	EDRE
19-Apr	The African Development Report 2011: Presentation of the Concept Note	Prof. Léonce Ndikumana	African Development Bank	EDRE, OSHD
6-May	MF4A website launch	Stefan Nalletamby	African Development Bank	EDRE
14-May	Alluvial Diamonds: A New Dimension to the Natural Resource Curse	Victor Davies	African Development Bank	EDRE, OSGE
9- June	Remittances	Abebe Shimeles	African Development Bank	EDRE
21-June	Business cycle fluctuations and development aid: New evidence	Minoiu, Camelia	IMF	EDRE
30-June	Halving Hunger: Meeting the First Millennium Development Goal Through "Business as Unusual "	Shenggen Fan	IFPRI	EDRE
11-Aug	DFI Additionality in Upstream Oil and Gas in Africa	Charles Wetherill	African Development Bank	EDRE
16-Sep	Assessment of the regulatory environment and Performance of the Nigerian Banking Sector	Victor Murinde	University of Birmingham, UK	EDRE
24-Sep	Beyond Aid: How Much Should African Countries Pay to Borrow?	Amadou Sy	IMF Institute	EDRE
13-Oct	Migration in Africa: Trends, patterns and determinants	Abebe Shimeles	African Development Bank	EDRE
5-Nov	African Economic Improvement Index	Léonce Ndikumana	African Development Bank	EDRE
19-Nov	Supporting Africa's Post-Crisis Growth: The Role of Macroeconomic Policies	Zuzana Brixiova and Leonce Ndikumana	African Development Bank	EDRE
13-Dec	Aid and governance: when aid unpredictability increases corruption in recipient countries	Thierry Kangoye	African Development Bank	EDRE